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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of Adjournment, Sept. 27, 1961

## Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	260	174	3
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61 PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 8890)	Reported 8/29/61	Rejected 8/30/61	Reported 5/12/61 Passed 5/25/61
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61		Reported 9/15/61
NDEA Extension (S 2393) (HR 9000)		Passed 9/6/61	Reported 8/15/61 Passed 9/12/61 To President
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61 PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)	Hearings Completed		
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61 Passed 6/26/61 PL 87-64 6/30/61
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61 Passed 4/20/61 PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61 PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61 PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Reported 7/25/61 Passed 11/9/61 To President
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 8230)	Reported 7/22/61	Passed 7/27/61	Reported 7/17/61 Passed 7/26/61 PL 87-128 8/8/61
Foreign Aid (S 1983) (HR 8400)	Reported 8/4/61	Passed 8/18/61	Reported 7/24/61 Passed 8/18/61 PL 87-195 9/4/61
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/16/61 Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)	Reported 9/5/61	Passed 9/14/61	Reported 8/10/61 Passed 8/25/61 PL 87-293 9/22/61
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61 PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61 PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights Commission (HR 7371)	Reported 8/18/61	Passed 9/13/61	Passed 8/30/61 PL 87-264 9/21/61
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed		
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61 Passed 6/15/61 PL 87-61 6/29/61
Water Pollution (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-88 7/20/61
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61 Passed 6/22/61 PL 87-72 6/30/61
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102)	Reported 7/18/61	Passed 8/1/61	Reported 8/1/61 Passed 9/1/61 PL 87-255 9/20/61
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61 Passed 6/12/61 PL 87-70 6/30/61

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## CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The first session of the 87th Congress, which began Jan. 3, 1961, ended at 6:16 a.m. Sept. 27 when the Senate adjourned sine die. The House had adjourned sine die at 4:21 a.m., after passing an amended version of the First Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 9169) for fiscal 1962. Adjournment of the House left the Senate no choice but to reject the important money bill or go along with the House amendments. (See story p. 1657)

It was the longest session since the first session of the 82nd Congress, which lasted from Jan. 3 to Oct. 20, 1951. (1951 Almanac p. 54) During the 1961 session the House met on 148 calendar days and 146 legislative days. The Senate met on 146 calendar days and 138 legislative days.

During the session four House members died and three resigned. In the Senate there were no deaths or resignations, but John G. Tower (R Texas) replaced William A. Blakley (D Texas), after defeating him in a special May 27 election. (Weekly Report p. 934).

Before adjourning Congress passed S J Res 144, fixing the time for convening the second session of the 87th Congress as noon on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1962.

Further consideration of five measures close to enactment at the end of the session was postponed until next year, as follows:

- Final action on the Du Pont stock divestiture bill was prevented by opposition of Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), who threatened to filibuster if the bill came up for a final vote in the Senate. (See story p. 1662)

- The House twice rejected a conference report on a bill to increase revenues of the District of Columbia by \$13 million and bring the District under the school assistance programs for federally impacted areas. (See story p. 1666)

- A House-passed bill (HR 5751) directed the Postmaster General to warn against the large volume of Communist propaganda from abroad being disseminated through the mails. The Senate Sept. 26 rejected a Senate Judiciary Committee amendment adding pornographic material sent into the United States from abroad to the bill, but questions raised by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) prevented final passage. (Weekly Report p. 1634)

- The House and Senate passed identical increases in compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities (HR 879), but final passage of the bill was prevented by House objections to a Senate amendment allowing retroactive conversion of National Service Life Insurance policies. (Weekly Report p. 1548)

- The Senate Sept. 15 passed, with amendments recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee, a House-passed bill (HR 8291) to continue U.S. assistance to refugees fleeing political, religious or racial persecution. The House Sept. 21 disagreed to most of the Senate amendments and asked for a conference. There was no further action before adjournment. (Weekly Report p. 1579)

For a full run-down of what the first session of the 87th Congress did and did not do, see Weekly Report p. 1607.

## FOREIGN AID FUNDS

Congress Sept. 26 cleared for the President's signature an amended bill (HR 9033) appropriating \$3,914,600,000 for economic and military aid in fiscal 1962. The final figure for foreign assistance fell \$860,900,000 short of the \$4,775,500,000 revised total requested by the Administration.

With a minimum of debate the House by a 192-81 roll-call vote and the Senate by voice vote agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1270) on the bill. The House also accepted by a 152-119 roll-call vote a Senate provision permitting the foreign aid agency's inspector general to withhold information requested by Congress on foreign aid projects whenever the President personally certified he had forbidden the information to be released. The House originally put a flat ban on withholding requested information. (For voting, see chart p. 1688)

The conference report called for \$2,314,600,000 in new funds for economic aid and \$1,600,000,000 for military assistance. This was \$338,900,000 less than the total of \$4,253,500,000 authorized earlier by Congress. The appropriation for fiscal 1962 was \$83,250,000 above the foreign aid total of \$3,831,350,000 for fiscal 1961. (Congress in 1960 approved a Mutual Security Program of \$3,716,000,000 which it later supplemented with appropriations of \$115,000,000. See 1960 Almanac p. 166.)

HR 9033, an omnibus measure, also included funds for Army administration of the Ryukyu Islands, investment

## Foreign Aid Breakdown

(in millions)

	President's Requests	Final Authorizations	Final Appropriations
<u>To Be Appropriated</u>			
Development grants	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0	\$ 296.5
Special authorization	0	0	.1
Investment surveys	5.0	5.0	1.5
Development research	20.0	1	
International orgs.	153.5	153.5	153.5
Supporting assistance	581.0	465.0	425.0
Contingency fund	500.0	300.0	275.0
Military assistance	1,885.0	1,700.0 <sup>2</sup>	1,600.0
Administrative expenses	51.0	50.0	47.5
Development loans	1,200.0 <sup>3</sup>	1,200.0	1,112.5
State Department	0	0	3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,775.5<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$4,253.5</b>	<b>\$3,914.6<sup>5</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Authorized use of any economic aid funds for research.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, the President was authorized to use \$300 million of Defense Department supplies in fiscal 1962 for military assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Revised request, following Congressional rejection of provisions to permit borrowing \$900 million from the Treasury and using \$287 million from loan repayments for development loans.

<sup>4</sup> Plus use of all unobligated balances from earlier annual appropriations -- estimated as \$106,412,000.

<sup>5</sup> Plus an additional \$69,533,000 from unobligated balances, of which \$8,900,000 was earmarked for the contingency fund.

in the Inter-American Development Bank, U.S. subscription to the International Development Assn., and a \$30 million appropriation for the Peace Corps. The addition of these funds to the foreign aid figure brought the total for new appropriations in the bill to \$4,123,345,000. In addition, \$69,533,000 of funds appropriated in earlier years but not obligated were made available for use in fiscal 1962.

In conference, managers of the House bill, led by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.) and Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), insisted on the deletion of Senate provisions that appropriated funds for fiscal 1962 would be available until spent. They finally agreed that the \$1,112,500,000 for development loans and \$296,500,000 for development grants would be available until spent. They also agreed to a \$275 million appropriation for the President's contingency fund, in return for Senate conferees' agreement to a limit of \$69,533,000 in unexpended balances that could be carried over into fiscal 1962. The House originally provided \$175 million for the fund and the Senate \$300 million.

In settling on a foreign assistance appropriation of \$3,914,600,000 after 10 days of deadlocked negotiations, the conferees almost -- but not quite -- split the difference between House and Senate bills. Under Passman's leadership, managers of the House bill got slightly the better of the bargaining. The final measure appropriated \$257,100,000 more than the total in the House bill and \$282,000,000 less than the Senate total. (Weekly Report p. 1620)

The conference accepted a special Senate provision of \$100,000 in U.S.-owned foreign currencies for an American-sponsored school in Poland, then halved the difference between House and Senate appropriations for all the major provisions of economic assistance. For military aid, however, the conferees accepted the lower House figure of \$1,600,000,000 rather than the Senate figure of \$1,700,000,000.

The omnibus nature of HR 9033 enabled conferees to place a variety of faces on the final compromise. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), one of the Senate conferees who held out for the Administration's insistence on a minimum \$4 billion appropriation, stressed on the floor that the bill provided "nearly \$4.2 billion" in funds. Passman, however, ridiculed "magic figures" employed by members of the Senate and the Administration, and assured the House the total foreign aid appropriation was well below \$4 billion. The final figure, he said, was still "much more money than is actually needed."

In the Senate, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) described the final measure as "a happy compromise." In the House, Passman said he doubted whether there had ever been a bill "with any more interference and unfounded claims". He was thankful, he said, that the "integrity" of the House conferees "in the end prevailed."

**BACKGROUND --** The report filed by the Senate-House conference committee Sept. 26 included the following cuts in foreign aid funds requested by the President:

Military assistance: \$1.6 billion, \$285 million less than budget requests.

Development loans: \$1,112,500,000, \$87.5 million less than budget requests.

Development grants: \$296.5 million, \$83.5 million less than budget requests.

Surveys of investment opportunities: \$1.5 million, \$3.5 million less than budget requests.

Supporting assistance: \$425 million, \$156 million less than requested (only \$465 million was authorized).

Contingency fund: \$275 million, \$225 million less than budget requests, but only \$25 million under the authorization.

Administrative expenses: \$47.5 million, \$3.5 million less than budget requests.

In addition, the Peace Corps received \$30 million, \$10 million less than was requested.

The conferees retained a Senate provision stating it was the sense of Congress that in the administration of funds "great attention and consideration should be given to those nations which share the view of the United States on the world crisis."

They restored House language deleted by the Senate which set a limitation on the operating expenses of the Export-Import Bank. They agreed on a limitation of \$1.3 billion, of which not more than \$800 million was to be for development loans.

Senate conferees on the bill were: Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine). Managers on the part of the House were: Passman, chairman of the House Appropriations, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, John Taber (R N.Y.), and John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.).

Following reportedly acrimonious meetings of the conferees, the final compromise between House and Senate bills was arranged without reconvening the full committee. Reportedly, the final total was reached in negotiations between Pastore and Passman and Gary.

Although Passman was said to have reached an advance "understanding" with House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) that he would permit a \$4 billion measure to be reported from conference, he reportedly insisted in conference negotiations on including all figures embraced by the omnibus measure. For 10 days, Administration supporters, with the help of Republican members supporting Gen. Eisenhower's Sept. 1 protest against Passman's cuts in the President's requests, held out for a minimum \$4 billion foreign aid total, exclusive of the omnibus provisions.

As the pressure for adjournment of Congress increased and numerous Members left Washington, the final agreement on a foreign aid total of \$3.9 billion was reached.

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the President, HR 9033 provided the following new funds in fiscal 1962:

#### FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

<b>Economic Aid</b>	
Development Loans	\$1,112,500,000
Development Grants	296,500,000
Development Grants, special foreign currency authorization	100,000
Investment Surveys	1,500,000
International Organizations	153,500,000
Supporting assistance	425,000,000
Contingency fund	275,000,000



Administrative expenses	\$ 47,500,000
Administrative expenses (State)	3,000,000
Subtotal	\$2,314,600,000
Military aid	\$1,600,000,000
Total, foreign aid	\$3,914,600,000

## OTHER FUNDS

Ryukyu Islands administration (Army)	\$ 7,089,000
Treasury Department	
Inter-American Development Bank	110,000,000
International Development Assn. subscription	61,656,000
Peace Corps	30,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 208,745,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$4,123,345,000

In addition, the bill:

Made \$69,533,000,000 in unobligated balances available in fiscal 1962, with \$8.9 million earmarked for the contingency fund.

Made funds for development loans and grants available until expended.

Earmarked from development grant funds: \$2.8 million for ocean freight, \$2 million for Atoms for Peace, and \$22.6 million for malaria eradication.

Earmarked \$15 million of supporting assistance funds for Spain.

Provided that except for appropriations to the contingency fund and development loans, no more than 20 percent of any appropriation item could be obligated during the last month of availability.

Prohibited the use of counterpart funds generated by economic assistance for the payment of benefits to members of the armed forces of any recipient country.

Reiterated opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, and provided that no assistance be available to countries supplying arms to the Castro regime in Cuba unless the President determined the withholding of such assistance would injure the national interest.

Provided that no funds for water resources projects be available unless based on a computation of benefits and costs as provided by the Bureau of the Budget.

Declared it the sense of Congress that any discrimination in foreign countries against U.S. citizens because of their race or religion "generally is repugnant to our principles."

Provided that architectural or engineering fees in excess of \$25,000 on any one project, and any procurement outside the U.S. in bulk in excess of \$100,000,000 be reported at least twice annually to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses.

Declared it the sense of Congress that in the administration of funds special consideration be given to those nations sharing the United States view of the world crisis.

Provided that no funds be available for the Inspector General, Foreign Assistance, should he fail to provide foreign aid information to any Congressional committee unless the President personally certifies he has forbidden the furnishing of the information and gives his reasons.

Set a limit on operating expenses of the Export-Import Bank at \$1.3 billion, of which no more than \$800 million could be for development loans.

## DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Congress Sept. 23 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 9118) establishing a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Approval of the conference report (H Rept 1263) was by voice vote in the Senate and by a 253-50 roll-call vote in the House. The bill was supported by 178 Democrats and 75 Republicans and opposed by 16 Democrats and 34 Republicans. (For voting see chart p. 1686)

After proposing a new U.S. disarmament plan in a speech before the United Nations in New York Sept. 25, President Kennedy signed the bill into law (PL 87-297) Sept. 26, calling the new agency a symbol of the importance which the United States attaches to disarming mankind of the weapons of war. The President also named William C. Foster, a Republican, to head the new agency. Foster, who from 1949 to 1951 served as Deputy Administrator and then Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, represented the United States in 1958 at disarmament talks with the Soviet Union aimed at preventing surprise attack. He also served from 1951 to 1953 as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The most important difference between the House and Senate versions of HR 9118 was in the location of the agency within the Executive Branch. The House version, passed Sept. 19, was preferred by the Administration. It provided for an independent agency, headed by a Director who, under direction of the President and Secretary of State, would assume primary Government responsibility for disarmament matters. The Senate bill, passed Sept. 8, would have put the agency in the State Department, under a new Under Secretary of State. (Weekly Report p. 1575, 1615)

The conferees created a separate agency but made clear that, while the Director would have direct access to the President, he would be under the direction of the Secretary of State in carrying out his responsibilities. After signing the bill, President Kennedy said the Director would have a rank equivalent to that of Under Secretary of State.

The agency was named the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, compromising the House-preferred title of U.S. Arms Control Agency and the Senate's U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security.

The conferees retained a House provision stating that no action could be taken under the bill or under any other law to obligate the United States to disarm or reduce its armed forces or armaments except in accordance with the treaty-making power of the President or by legislation.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, the major provisions of HR 9118:

Established an independent U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, headed by a Director who shall serve as principal arms control and disarmament adviser to the President and Secretary of State and who, under the direction of the Secretary of State, shall be primarily responsible within the Government for arms control and disarmament matters.

Authorized and directed the Agency to insure the acquisition of a fund of theoretical and practical knowledge concerning disarmament by: (a) conducting research and development studies on disarmament, (b) arranging for the conduct of such studies by private or public institutions or persons and (c) coordinating such studies conducted by or for Government agencies.

Limited the Agency's authority to participate in research and development studies to specified areas of study, including: (a) control, reduction and elimination of armed forces and armaments, (b) detection of nuclear and thermonuclear tests, (c) national budgetary and economic analysis to determine amounts spent on armaments, (d) control and elimination of armed forces and armaments in space or underwater regions, (e) training of personnel for manning arms control or disarmament control systems, (f) reduction and elimination of danger of war by miscalculation, accident or surprise attack and (g) economic and political consequences of arms control and disarmament.

Authorized the Agency to: (a) prepare recommendations on U.S. arms control and disarmament policy, (b) conduct negotiations with other nations or international organizations, (c) provide the U.S. Information Agency with information for dissemination abroad and (d) plan for establishment of inspection and control systems.

Authorized the President to assure cooperation and consultation between the Agency and other Government agencies interested in arms control and disarmament.

Authorized creation of a 15-member General Advisory Committee, appointed by the President, to advise the Director on disarmament policies and activities.

Authorized the appropriation of \$10 million for the Agency, to remain available until spent.

Prohibited any action to obligate the United States to disarm or reduce its armaments or armed forces except in accordance with the treaty-making power of the President or by legislation.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- The First Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1962 (HR 9169), which Congress sent to the President Sept. 27, appropriated \$1 million for arms control and disarmament activities. With the \$1,017,000 already appropriated in the State Department appropriation bill (HR 7371 -- PL 87-264), the new agency would have available \$2,017,000 through June 30, 1962. The Administration had requested \$2.9 million for arms control and disarmament activities through the end of fiscal 1962.

## ANTITRUST DOCUMENTS

The Senate Sept. 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 167) permitting the Justice Department to demand corporate records for use in civil antitrust cases without convening a grand jury.

The bill authorized the Attorney General to issue a "civil investigative demand" for the production of documentary evidence whenever he had "reason to believe" a business to be in possession of material pertinent to any civil antitrust investigation. The measure provided that the demand might be tested in court and might be enforced by court order.

S 167 would give the Justice Department the same long-sought power to demand corporate records already enjoyed by the Federal Trade Commission. Under existing law, the Justice Department said in requesting the legislation, it may obtain documentary evidence for antitrust cases only by asking voluntary compliance by

corporations, convening a grand jury to subpoena records, requesting the FTC to conduct an investigation, or filing a civil complaint without sufficient prior information as to the exact nature of a violation.

The bill, which its sponsor, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), said would provide the Justice Department with an adequate "precomplaint civil discovery process," required that a demand for business records be in writing setting forth the nature of the alleged antitrust violation and clearly describing the documentary material to be produced.

The Senate accepted committee amendments to the bill en bloc. These deleted a provision that would have made corporate records obtained by the Justice Department available to Congressional committees. They provided that the original records need not be seized unless it was impossible to make copies of them.

Speaking for S 167 during brief debate, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Chairman Kefauver said the bill would make it unnecessary for the Attorney General "to resort to either voluntary cooperation or to the use of backdoor methods of obtaining evidence in civil antitrust cases." He described it as "vitaly needed" for the enforcement of antitrust laws.

The measure was recommended by both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations. A comparable bill was passed by the Senate in 1959 but died in the House. (1959 Almanac p. 258) In 1961 a House bill (HR 6689) similar to the unamended version of S 167 was introduced April 27 by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) but failed to receive floor action.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, S 167:

Authorized the Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, to issue a civil investigative demand requiring any business to produce documentary material for examination in a civil antitrust investigation.

Required that such a demand set forth the nature of the alleged antitrust violation, clearly identify the material to be produced, and set a return date which would allow a reasonable time for assembling and copying the material.

Provided appeals to district courts under the same test of reasonableness applied to a subpoena duces tecum in a grand jury investigation.

Required the Attorney General to designate an antitrust document custodian to take delivery of the material at the principal place of business of the company, and authorized the use of the documents before a court, grand jury, or antitrust agency.

Stipulated that the material could not be examined without the owner's consent except by Justice Department or antitrust agency employees.

Authorized enforcement when needed by court order, and provided criminal penalties for obstruction.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee June 7 held hearings on S 167 during which Lee Loewinger, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, said the lack of an "effective tool of investigation causes even more than a waste of time and money. It impairs the program of antitrust enforcement." (Weekly Report p. 952)

The Committee Sept. 20 reported (S Rept 1090) the bill with amendments. The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee Aug. 23 held hearings on HR 6689, which was identical to the unamended language of S 167, but took no further action on the bill.

## FINE ARTS COUNCIL

The House Sept. 21 rejected by a 166-173 roll-call vote a bill (HR 4172) establishing a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to stimulate artistic endeavor and appreciation in the United States. The measure authorized the Council to recommend ways to increase the nation's "cultural resources"; to propose methods for encouraging private initiative in the arts; and to act as a coordinating group between private and governmental activities in the arts. The bill was brought up under suspension-of-the-rules procedure and could be considered by the House in 1962 if a rule for debate were granted. (For voting, see chart p. 1686)

The bill provided for Presidential appointment to the Council of 21 private citizens recognized for their knowledge of or experience in the arts. The members would represent the diverse fields of architecture and allied arts, the dance, drama, graphic and craft arts, literature, motion pictures, music, painting, photography, radio-television and sculpture. The Council would be established within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under an annual authorization of \$100,000.

In the course of debate Sept. 20 the bill's floor manager, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), assured the House it was not intended that the Federal Government "get in the business of directing any particular activities or creating any broad-scale activities under its domination or guidance." Co-sponsor John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) said HR 4172 was "not a grant-in-aid bill" but a "status bill."

Opposition to the measure centered on the uncertain definition of art. It had been suggested, said Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), that poker playing was an "artful occupation." He wondered if the bill was "going to subsidize poker players that get in trouble?"

**BACKGROUND --** The House Education and Labor Committee July 19 reported (H Rept 731) the bill, which had been supported by HEW Secretary Abraham A. Ribicoff. (Weekly Report p. 1312)

## SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS, 1962

The House and Senate Sept. 27, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1272) on the First Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1962 (HR 9169), carrying \$1,125,333,341 for various federal agencies. The bill was the last major legislation considered in either chamber in 1961. The action sent HR 9169 to the White House. (Full provisions will appear in the next Weekly Report.)

The President, in his initial and his supplemental requests to Congress for funds to be provided in the bill, had requested \$1,134,639,841. Also available to him under earlier legislation for the area redevelopment, low-income housing demonstration, mass-transportation and open-space land programs were contract authorizations and borrowing authorities amounting to \$252.5 million. The final version of HR 9169, at the insistence of the House conferees, in effect prevented use of these authorizations in fiscal 1962 and instead appropriated funds directly to the four programs involved. In order to compensate for cancellation of the borrowing authority, and to meet the President's funds requests in full, Congress would have needed to appropriate \$1,134,639,841 -- the amount he requested -- plus \$252.5 million, a total of \$1,387,139,841. The actual final figure was \$1,125,333,341.

Debate in both chambers centered on nullification of the borrowing authority and on a House provision requiring the Post Office to handle, under the franking privilege, Congressional mail addressed not to a particular person but to "boxholder" or "occupant."

The House, when it first passed HR 9169, had failed to provide funds for administering the four loan and contract authorizations, thus preventing their effectuation in fiscal 1962. The Senate version of the bill did provide the administrative funds, thus restoring the loan and contract authorizations. In conference, House managers succeeded in inserting language barring use of administrative funds for any of the disputed "backdoor spending" authorizations in fiscal 1962, and instead appropriating funds directly to the programs involved. The effect was as follows:

- Instead of permitting the Department of Commerce to borrow \$122,500,000 from the Treasury for the Area Redevelopment Loan Fund, the amount it needed in fiscal 1962, the bill appropriated that amount.

- Instead of permitting use of contract authority and borrowing from the Treasury up to \$75 million for mass transportation loans and grants, the bill appropriated \$42.5 million.

- Instead of permitting \$50 million in contract authority for open-space land grants, the bill appropriated \$35 million.

- Instead of permitting use of contract authority for a \$5 million program of grants for low-rent housing demonstration programs, the bill appropriated \$2 million.

These provisions, plus the franking privilege, were reported in disagreement from conference, but Senate conferees agreed to recommend that the Senate bow to the House on all but franking. The House quickly adopted the disputed provisions, approved a motion insisting on inclusion of the franking provision, and adjourned before the Senate had even taken up the conference report.

This left the Senate no alternative but to agree to the House language on all the disputed provisions, or let the bill die. The Senate did agree, but Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) protested that the House had acted irresponsibly, without a proper sense of the comity between the two chambers. By going home, it had prevented the Senate from rejecting any of the disputed provisions and asking for a new conference.

Senators were particularly incensed over the franking provision and over House insistence on deletion of a provision raising clerk-hire allowance for Senators by \$3,000.

Except for these disputes, the House conferees yielded to most of the Senate changes in the original House bill. The Senate, in passing HR 9169 Sept. 26, had added \$495,462,980 to the House figure of \$573,040,923. Most of the increase was in response to supplemental Administration requests sent to Congress after initial House passage.

Practically all these increases, plus a number of others on items covered by the original House bill, were accepted by the House conferees. Thus, \$48,250,000 of \$51 million granted by the Senate for area redevelopment program grants and administration in addition to the \$122.5 million in the Loan Fund) was restored; impacted areas funds added in the Senate were accepted although cut from \$206,438,000 to \$175,593,000 (still higher than the Administration request); and funds were provided



(in some cases reduced) for the following activities added by the Senate: Century 21 Exposition, National Bureau of Standards research, Council of Economic Advisers staffing, court facilities, payments on New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad loan defaults, teaching of the deaf, Mexican labor program, community health facilities, hospital construction, diseases of the aged, juvenile delinquency, and Nubian monuments.

On the \$4 million added by the Senate to preserve Nubian monuments from flooding by the Aswan dam, Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) moved that the House insist on deleting the funds, but the motion was rejected by a 99-112 standing vote Sept. 27.

Among Senate additions dropped in conference were \$75 million for the third year of the federal airport aid program, \$20 million for two programs to assist refugees in the U.S. and abroad, funds for airports in Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Parks and \$500,000 for operating expenses and advance planning on the East-West Cultural and Technical Interchange Center building program.

The President's \$55 million program to offset damage by Hurricane Carla was retained in the final bill. Disagreement over new funds for the housing loan fund for the elderly (House: \$30 million; Senate: \$40 million) was compromised at \$35 million.

#### SENATE PASSAGE

The Senate Sept. 26 passed HR 9169 by voice vote and sent it to conference carrying \$1,068,503,903. Of the total, \$7,609,325 was added by floor amendments.

The largest items in the bill were \$225 million to finance three years of federal grants for the airport assistance program, \$206,438,000 for the impacted areas school-aid programs under PL 874 and PL 815 (the Administration had requested only \$150 million), \$130 million for the Small Business Administration revolving fund, \$55 million for urban planning grants and increases in the revolving fund for housing for the elderly, \$55 million for Hurricane Carla relief, \$51 million for the Commerce Department's area redevelopment functions, \$48 million for meteorological satellites, and in the neighborhood of \$40 million each for water pollution control functions, repairs to the Navy's attack carrier Constellation, and claims and judgments against the U.S.

The Senate total topped that of the House (\$573,040,923), which passed HR 9169 Sept. 15, by \$495,462,980. But the vast bulk of that increase covered \$529,664,394 in supplemental Presidential requests for funds sent to the Senate after the House had passed HR 9169. Major requests of this type were for impacted areas, Hurricane Carla relief, third-year support for the federal airport aid program, and various sums for refugees, juvenile delinquency, and health programs. Including the supplementals, the Senate considered \$1,134,639,841 in requests and granted all but about \$73 million. (For House action, see Weekly Report p. 1627)

Debate was limited largely to the efforts of Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating (both R N.Y.) to get the Senate to insert in the bill both an authorization provision and funds of \$200,000 for studies of possible U.S. participation in the 1964 New York world's fair. The funds had been requested by the Administration but their authorization depended on a bill (HR 7763) passed by the House Aug. 22 but not approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) accused Javits of conducting a filibuster when he held up action

on HR 9169 about six hours by refusing to agree to unanimous consent to proceed on the bill. Late in the day, however, Javits said he would not offer his proposal; following a talk with Robert Moses, head of the New York world's fair group, he had decided to withdraw the proposal, but he appealed to the Senate to pass HR 7763 in 1962.

On a point of order the Senate struck from HR 9169 a provision permitting National Aeronautics and Space Council employees to be paid without regard to limitations imposed by the Classification Act of 1949.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in reporting HR 9169 (S Rept 1111) Sept. 22, carrying \$1,060,894,578, made the following major changes in the House version:

- Added administrative funds and provisions making clear that the area redevelopment, open-space, mass transport and low-income housing demonstration programs could go ahead under existing loan and contract authorities.

- To meet new requests, added \$201,438,000 for impacted areas, \$20 million for two refugee-relief programs, \$75 million for the airport program, \$8,200,000 for juvenile delinquency, \$53 million for Carla relief (raised to \$55 million on floor), \$9 million for hospitals, \$7,075,000 for health programs for the aged.

- To meet requests turned down or cut by the House, restored \$1 million for U.S. participation in the Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, \$2,204,000 for atomic, radio and heat research by the National Bureau of Standards, \$51 million for area redevelopment operations and public facilities grants, \$170,000 for staff assistants for the Council of Economic Advisers, \$2,990,000 for improved court facilities, \$10 million more for the housing loan fund for the elderly, \$14,700,000 to pay banks for U.S.-insured loans defaulted on by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, \$4 million for Nubian monuments and \$1,615,000 for National Park Service construction of airports at Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Parks.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 26 -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Increase funds for additional clerks for Senators from \$532,125 to \$537,450 and give the President of the Senate, as well as Senators, a \$3,000 increase in basic clerk-hire allowance. Voice vote.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Increase funds for the Agriculture Department's Hurricane Carla emergency conservation program from \$3 million to \$5 million, and Farmers' Home Administration authorization for water-conservation loans from \$5 million to \$8 million. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Appropriate \$429,000 to the Labor Department to administer compliance features of the Mexican farm labor program, and permit expenditure of \$594,000 from an existing revolving fund for administrative expenses of the program. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Authorize the Vice President to administer any oath under the Constitution and laws. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) on behalf of Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Increase funds for impacted areas school program by \$5 million to permit participation of the District of Columbia but rescind the increase if a bill (HR 258) authorizing such participation is not passed. Voice. (HR 258 was not passed. See p. 1666)

Oren E. Long (D Hawaii) -- Add \$175,000 for East-West Cultural and Technical Interchange Center in Hawaii. Voice.



## SHIPPING AGREEMENTS

The House Sept. 21 and the Senate Sept. 25 agreed to a conference report on an amended bill (HR 6775 -- H Rept 1247) permanently legalizing the use of dual-rate contracts by steamship conferences but lacking antitrust provisions strongly backed by the Department of Justice. The action, by voice vote in the House and by a standing vote in the Senate, cleared the bill for the White House. Stop-gap legislation enacted Sept. 16 had permitted use of the dual-rate system until Oct. 15, 1961.

A steamship conference is a voluntary association of ocean carriers that serve common routes. Under the dual-rate contract system conferences charge one rate for shippers who agree to ship exclusively in conference ships and another, about 10 to 20 percent higher, for those shippers who do not.

Both the House and Senate versions of the bill endorsed the conference system and the use of dual-rate contracts, but the House bill contained antitrust provisions designed to afford greater protection to non-conference or independent carriers. The Senate eliminated these provisions, and the conferees accepted the Senate's position. Almost all other major differences between the House and Senate bills were resolved in favor of the Senate version. (For provisions of the Senate bill, see Weekly Report p. 1625)

Another major difference between the House and Senate bills was a House requirement for more affirmative action by the Federal Maritime Commission in considering dual-rate contracts presented to it for approval. Under the House bill a contract could have gone into effect only when the Commission determined it met certain specified criteria. The Senate bill required approval of a contract unless the Commission or those who opposed the contract could show by the preponderance of evidence that it would violate the law. The conferees accepted the language of the Senate bill.

The conferees also rejected a House provision which would have required every conference member to produce records or other information, wherever located, upon request of the Commission. The provision would have affected the records of foreign shipping firms doing business in U.S. commerce. It was opposed by the Department of State.

The conference version of the bill was opposed by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Celler said the bill would result in further "abuses upon the American shipper and consumer." He said "monopolistic rate-rigging" by the "shipping cartels" (steamship conferences) would raise the cost of imported goods and price American exports out of foreign markets. Kefauver said the bill was "outrageous" and would allow shipping conferences to "eliminate all competition."

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the President, HR 6775: Permitted the use by any common carrier or conference of carriers of a dual-rate contract unless the Federal Maritime Commission finds that the contract would be detrimental to U.S. commerce, contrary to the public interest or unjustly discriminatory.

Required that dual-rate contracts include eight provisions safeguarding shippers, including one requiring that the spread between contract and noncontract rates not exceed 15 percent.

Permitted a carrier or conference of carriers to terminate any contract rate system authorized by the bill on 90 days' notice.

Required carriers to file with the Commission a copy of all agreements, including conference agreements, with other carriers fixing or regulating transportation rates or regulating competition in other specified ways.

Directed the Commission to disapprove any conference agreement among carriers which it finds to be unjustly discriminating or unfair, contrary to the public interest or detrimental to U.S. commerce.

Required disapproval of a conference agreement: (a) between carriers not members of the same conference or between conferences of carriers serving different trades that would otherwise be naturally competitive, unless each carrier or conference retained the right of independent action, (b) which fails to provide reasonable terms of admission to conference membership to other carriers or which fails to permit withdrawal from the conference without penalty, or (c) which is inadequately policed by conference members and which fails to establish reasonable procedures for hearing shipper complaints.

Required carriers and conferences to file their rates to and from U.S. ports with the Federal Maritime Commission and prohibited increases in rates until 30 days after filing the new rates with the Commission.

Specified that a Governor may protest to the Commission against any rate that unjustly discriminates against his state and gave the Commission 180 days to issue a final order concerning the protest.

Prohibited rebates or refunds of any part of any published rate charged a shipper.

Required disapproval of any rate charged by a common carrier or conference of carriers which is "so unreasonably high or low" as to be detrimental to U.S. commerce.

Permitted a conference member or any other person subject to the Shipping Act to give the conference information to determine whether a shipper has breached a contract with the conference or its members or whether a conference member has breached a conference agreement.

**BACKGROUND --** HR 6775 was passed June 12 by the House and Sept. 14 by the Senate. (Weekly Report p.1625)

## LEAD-ZINC SUBSIDIES

The Senate Sept. 21 passed by voice vote and Sept. 27 sent to the President a bill (HR 84) to help the domestic lead-zinc industry by authorizing stabilization payments (subsidies) for small mine operations in the four years 1962-65. The measure was identical to the version passed by the House Aug. 24.

The bill provided payments for lead of 75 percent and for zinc of 55 percent of the difference between 14½ cents per pound and the market price whenever the latter fell below 14½ cents. (Current prices were 11 cents for lead, 11½ cents for zinc.) The payments were limited to those producers who had not mined in any year since 1955 more than 3,000 tons, combined, of the two metals. The bill was accepted by Administration officials after the four-year limit was put on the program. A ceiling of \$16.5 million in subsidy payments for the four-year program was included in the bill.

The Senate originally considered amending the House version by imposing import taxes on both metals. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved a

permanent import tax of 2 cents per pound on both lead and zinc and an additional 2-cent tax to be imposed whenever the domestic price fell below 13½ cents per pound. However, the Finance Committee, to which the Interior Committee's bill was referred, deleted the Administration-opposed import taxes in order to ensure enactment of the bill in 1961.

Several Western Senators argued that HR 84 fell short of fulfilling the needs of the industry but agreed to the measure after Interior Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said a lead-zinc tariff bill (HR 5193 -- H Rept 1260), reported Sept. 26 by the House Ways and Means Committee, would probably be taken up in 1962. He said HR 5193, which provided a system of tariffs different from that proposed by the Senate Interior Committee, had been "strongly supported in the House" Committee and stood a good chance of enactment in 1962.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) offered an amendment to permit the Secretary of Interior to waive a provision setting as a subsidized production ceiling for any mine the maximum annual tonnage produced between 1950 and 1960. He said his amendment would "avoid undue hardship" for small producers who had substantially no production in those years. Bennett withdrew the amendment after Anderson said it might delay final action on the bill until 1962.

Following passage of the bill, Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) protested that the bill had been brought up on the Senate floor without previous announcement to all Senators. He said it was a controversial bill, similar to one President Eisenhower vetoed in 1960, and that should not have been rushed through in his absence.

**BACKGROUND --** The House passed HR 84 Aug. 24. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Sept. 5 reported S 1747 (S Rept 867), amended to contain substantially the same provisions as HR 84 plus import-tax provisions. (Weekly Report p. 1588)

At the request of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), S 1747 was then sent to the Senate Finance Committee for consideration. The Committee reported it Sept. 21 (S Rept 1106) after deleting the tariff provisions and amending the bill to conform to the version passed by the House. The report said that because of the "possible objection that might be raised" in the House to the Senate originating a bill that contained revenue provisions, the Committee had deleted the import taxes.

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the President, HR 84: Authorized stabilization payments (subsidies) for small domestic lead and zinc mine operators as follows --

- Whenever the market price of lead fell below 14½ cents a pound, the Secretary of the Interior would pay small producers 75 percent of the difference between the market price and 14½ cents a pound.

- Whenever the market price of zinc fell below 14½ cents a pound, the Secretary would pay small producers 55 percent of the difference between the market price and 14½ cents a pound.

- Over-all stabilization payments were limited to \$4.5 million on ores sold in each of calendar years 1962 and 1963, \$4 million on ores sold in 1964 and \$3.5 million on ores sold in 1965.

- The amount of ore for which any one producer could receive payments was limited to 3,000 tons in calendar 1962 (1,500 tons of lead and 1,500 tons of zinc), 2,400 tons in 1963, 1,800 tons in 1964 and 1,200 tons in 1965, and to no more than his maximum yearly production in any year between 1950-1960.

- Made eligible for payments only those producers who were in operation at some time between Jan. 1, 1956 and Aug. 1, 1961.

Defined a small domestic producer as one who did not produce more than 3,000 tons of lead and zinc, combined, during any 12-month period between Jan. 1, 1956 and the first day of the period for which subsidy payments were requested.

Required the Secretary to report to Congress on the program by March 1 each year.

Prohibited payments for ore which was sold or could be sold to the U.S. Government.

Provided criminal penalties for fraudulent claims for payments.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT --** Sept. 23 -- The Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 206) directing the Tariff Commission to update its analysis of the domestic lead and zinc industries, to initiate studies on other metals and to report to Congress on lead-zinc by May 15, 1962. (1960 Almanac p. 253)

## EXPORT COMMITTEE

The House Sept. 7, by a 90-1 standing vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 403) authorizing a Select Committee of five Representatives to make a study of the Commerce Department's administration, operation and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949. The resolution directed the Committee to study problems of control of trade with Communist-dominated countries, determination of what exports to control, the extent to which decisions made under the Act "have adversely affected the security of the United States", and whether the Act was being administered by the appropriate federal department. (Weekly Report p. 391)

Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D N.C.), sponsor of H Res 403, said the United States was currently shipping ball bearings and synthetic rubber "to the bowels of the Sino-Soviet bloc," enhancing their war effort. He said the result of the committee study might be a recommendation for an embargo or legislation to implement enforcement of the Export Control Act.

Reps. Kitchin, Edward P. Boland (D Mass.), B.F. Sisk (D Calif.), Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) and Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) Sept. 15 were named to the committee and \$40,000 was voted for its expenses.

**BACKGROUND --** H Res 403 was reported (H Rept 1027) Aug. 23 by the Rules Committee.

## WATERFOWL PROGRAM

The Senate Sept. 23 and the House Sept. 25, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1184) on a bill (HR 7391) authorizing \$105 million over a seven-year period (through fiscal 1968) for acceleration of the existing "wetlands" acquisition program. The action sent the bill to the President.

Under the existing program the Federal Government, in order to preserve migratory waterfowl and other wild birds, has been purchasing and maintaining wetlands that are the natural habitat of wild birds. The purchases are financed by a wetlands fund supplied by revenues (about \$4½-\$6 million a year) obtained through the sale of duck hunting stamps (Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps), currently sold at \$3 per stamp. Any hunter wishing to take wild ducks anywhere in the country must first purchase such a stamp.

In order to accelerate acquisition of land under the program (a goal mentioned by President Kennedy in his Feb. 23 natural resources message), the Interior Department May 10, in a letter to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, proposed that the Federal Government appropriate \$200 million over a 10-year period for wetlands purchases; the justification for accelerating the program was that suitable wetland areas were being destroyed and should therefore be acquired while still available. At the end of the 10-year period, proceeds from the duck stamps would be diverted into the Treasury until the entire \$200 million was repaid.

The House July 10 passed HR 7391, authorizing \$150 million over 10 years and providing that, at the end of that time, 75 percent of duck stamp revenues would be diverted to the Treasury to repay the \$150 million advance. There would be no interest charges.

The Senate Aug. 28 passed HR 7391 with amendments reducing the authorization to \$50 million over five years, raising the repayment proportion to 90 percent of duck stamp revenues and requiring approval of the Governor or an appropriate state agency before land could be acquired in any state. (Weekly Report p. 1512)

The conference committee agreed on appropriations of \$105 million over seven years and accepted the House's 75-percent-diversion repayment provision and the Senate's prior-state-approval requirement. Repayment would begin in fiscal 1969 with no interest charges.

## MEXICAN FARM WORKERS

The Senate Sept. 23, by a 41-31 roll-call vote, agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 2010) extending the Mexican farm labor law for two years. (For voting, see chart p. 1685) The action sent the measure to the President. The House had approved the conference report Sept. 15. (Weekly Report p. 1619)

As sent to the White House, HR 2010 extended the basic Mexican farm labor law (PL 82-78) for two years, through Dec. 31, 1963, with amendments making it somewhat more difficult for U.S. farmers to obtain Mexican contract labor under the law. HR 2010 forbade the Labor Department to furnish Mexicans for work on power-driven machinery, or for permanent or non-seasonal work, or for certain types of agricultural processing. (For complete final provisions, see Weekly Report p. 1619)

## FILIBUSTER FAILS

The final vote came after two days of speeches against the conference report by a bipartisan bloc of Northern Senators. Southerners said this represented a filibuster, but the Northerners said it was only a "discussion in depth" in which all speeches were germane. Three roll-call votes were taken during the debate.

The strategy of the Northern bloc was either to prevent action on the conference report and thus kill the existing Mexican farm labor law, or to get the Senate to reject the conference report and then seek a new conference with the House. In the new conference, the Senate would insist on inclusion of an amendment by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) which had been adopted during initial Senate debate but dropped in conference.

The amendment was designed to protect native U.S. migrant farm workers against low-wage competition from Mexicans entering under PL 78. It prohibited the Labor Department from furnishing Mexicans to any

farmer for work at less than 90 percent of the average state or national farm wage, whichever was less.

The first of the three roll calls preceding the final vote came on a motion by McCarthy to table (kill) the conference report. This was rejected Sept. 21 by a 34-40 vote. Next, on a motion by B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), the Senate Sept. 22 voted 38-33 to table a move by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to reconsider the McCarthy motion. On the third vote, the Senate Sept. 22 agreed to a Jordan motion to table a Keating proposal to defer action on the conference report until Jan. 19, 1962.

Following these three roll calls the Northern bloc, under pressure to end its talkathon to permit adjournment of Congress, permitted adoption of a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the conference report the morning of Sept. 23, and the report was subsequently adopted.

Members of the Northern bloc who spoke at length were Keating, McCarthy, William Proxmire (D Wis.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.). Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) also delivered one long speech.

## SUBSTANCE OF DEBATE

As in earlier floor action in both chambers, debate centered on whether Mexicans entering under PL 78 actually competed with native workers and undercut their wages (the position of the Northern bloc), or whether Mexicans in fact were used primarily for "stoop labor" that Americans would not do (the position of those urging approval of the report). Supporters of the McCarthy amendment cited past statements of Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman that PL 78 should be extended only with substantial amendments to help protect domestic migrant workers. A Goldberg letter to McCarthy also was cited, stating that if the final extension of PL 78 were postponed to January 1962, the effect on farmers would not be very harmful. In response, Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the resultant loss of labor would work a "real hardship" on the California, Arizona and Texas citrus industries, which harvested in January, and on winter producers of vegetables and other small crops.

Two Senators said many farmers from their areas believed the conference report was already too harsh on farmers in banning use of Mexicans on power-driven machinery. The two, John G. Tower (R Texas) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), said these farmers would rather recruit workers personally under an existing provision of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, with no special restrictions, than depend on a Mexican farm labor program in which the Labor Department did the recruiting but there were limits on the type of work the Mexicans could do. Anderson said many farmers even contemplated using "wetbacks" (Mexicans entering illegally) in preference to PL 78 as amended by the conference report.

Several Senators said, however, that unless PL 78 were renewed, Mexico would not permit individual recruiting under the 1952 Act since, under the latter, the Mexican workers did not receive the same safeguards and guarantees as under PL 78. In response to the Anderson implication that PL 78 helped curb wetback traffic, Proxmire read a letter from Commissioner of Immigration J.M. Swing, stating that there was no indication that PL 78 (first enacted in 1951) had, of itself, helped curb wetback traffic.

Douglas said the fact that of seven Senate conferees, all but one, George D. Aiken (R Vt.), had opposed



adoption of the McCarthy amendment Sept. 11 demonstrated once again that Senate rules should be changed so that "where a majority of the Senate expresses itself through a vote in favor of a proposal, the majority should be given strong representation...on the conference committee."

## D.C. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Congress Sept. 25 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 8444) setting up voting machinery to permit District of Columbia residents to participate in Presidential elections. Final action came when the Senate Sept. 23, by voice vote, and the House Sept. 25, also by voice vote, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1266).

The legislation implemented the 23rd (District of Columbia Suffrage) Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified March 29, 1961. (Weekly Report p. 535)

The conferees resolved the major differences between the Senate and House bills by adopting slightly less stringent Senate provisions in regard to registration and absentee voting. They rejected an amendment, added to the bill on the Senate floor, which would have permitted persons with less than a year of residence in the District to register if they could prove they were eligible to vote in another locality immediately prior to their move to the District.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8444 was passed Aug. 14 by the House and Sept. 19 by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 1633)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 8444:

Set as the residence requirement for participation in the primary election of D.C. delegates to Presidential nominating conventions and national and local party officials, one year before the date of the primary (to be held the first Tuesday in May); for participation in the Presidential election, required residence of one year before the November election.

Set 21, as of election day, as the minimum voting age.

Required voters to register anew in every Presidential election year, with registration running from Jan. 1 until 45 days prior to the primary and then from the day after the primary until 45 days before the general election.

Permitted absentee registration only by members of the Armed Forces and Government employees serving abroad, and their dependents, plus persons who are physically unable to appear personally for registration.

Authorized absentee voting in the primary and general election by persons eligible to register in absentia and by those away from the city on primary or Presidential election day.

Authorized the use of paper ballots, voting machines or both.

Permitted, in the primary election, questions of party policy to be voted on, including Presidential preference.

Required that the names of Presidential candidates, with their position chosen by lot, be printed on the general election ballot, but required that the names of electors (who must swear or affirm they will support their party's candidates in the electoral college) not be printed on the ballot.

Required that any party which has not elected a President since 1950 (thus all minority parties) present petitions signed by 5 percent of the registered voters in order to place candidates on the ballot.

Limited to \$2,500 the personal campaign expenses of candidates for elector or party posts.

Limited contributions by any person for a single candidate's campaign to \$5,000.

Limited party or independent committees to expenditures or receipts of no more than \$100,000 each during a campaign.

## DU PONT STOCK DIVESTITURE

Senate action on the so-called "Du Pont bill" (HR 8847) was postponed until 1962 when Congress adjourned early Sept. 27. The Senate debated the House-passed bill intermittently Sept. 23, 25, and 26, but threat of a filibuster led by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) prevented the measure from coming to a vote.

HR 8847 was designed to provide tax relief to individual Du Pont Co. stockholders receiving distributions of General Motors stock as a result of a May 22 Supreme Court ruling that Du Pont must divest itself of its 63 million shares of GM stock within 10 years. It was passed by the House Sept. 19 with committee amendments. (Weekly Report p. 1617)

The bill was reported (S Rept 1100) without amendment Sept. 21 by the Senate Finance Committee. In minority views, Gore and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said it would be "improper" for Congress to enact such legislation until after a Chicago federal district court issued the final divestiture order late in 1961 or early in 1962. They said the legislation "might well influence" the final court decree. Gore and Douglas objected that HR 8847 was actually a relief measure for Du Pont, rather than its shareholders, because under the three-part divestiture plan Du Pont President Crawford H. Greenewalt had told Congress the company would have to use if Congress failed to pass HR 8847, the company would pay a tax of from \$123 million to \$350 million on the stock; the bill would shift the tax from the company to the stockholders. (For the proposed three-part divestiture plan, see Weekly Report p. 1522)

Gore and Douglas said the Finance Committee meeting to approve HR 8847 was the first evening session they had known the Committee to hold and they doubted "very much that such swift action would be taken on a proposal to close a tax loophole or to give tax relief to the millions of people in this country who pay ordinary income tax and who are not in a position to take advantage of the numerous loopholes in the tax laws."

This statement was protested in a Sept. 23 floor speech by Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.). He said the minority views questioned the integrity of the Finance Committee, that the statement was a personal reflection upon the Chairman and other members, and that the Committee in the same evening meeting had approved HR 8876, "the biggest loophole-closing bill ever presented to Congress." (For action on HR 8876, which assigned identifying numbers to all taxpayers, see p. 1666.)

During the three days of occasional debate on the Du Pont bill, Gore and Douglas repeated the objections they had made in minority views. Supporters of HR 8847, led by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), said the bill should be enacted before adjournment to enable the Chicago district court and Du Pont to act "intelligently." They said failure to pass the measure might seriously depress the market value of GM stock. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Sept. 23 said enactment of the bill would be "proof of the



fact" that the Kennedy Administration was "not opposed to business."

HR 8847 was the principal reason Congress was unable to adjourn as scheduled Sept. 23. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Sept. 21 announced that consideration of the Du Pont bill would be put over until January 1962 if a filibuster threatened a Sept. 23 adjournment. The adjournment, however, was blocked by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.), who Sept. 23 objected to consideration of the Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 9169) because it had not lain over three days after it was reported, as required by Senate rules. Prouty Sept. 26 said he had objected because he believed the Du Pont bill should be passed before adjournment.

## CIVIL SERVICE SUPERGRADES

The House Sept. 23, by a 229-71 roll-call vote, and the Senate Sept. 23, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 7377 -- H Rept 1261) increasing the number of high-salary federal classified, scientific and Postal Field Service jobs. The action sent the measure to the White House. (For voting, see chart p. 1686)

The new jobs created by the bill were:

- 465 new "supergrade" jobs under the Classification Act of 1949, to be distributed among various federal agencies as the need arose. Some of these jobs were earmarked for specific agencies or purposes; other were to be retained, unfilled, in the Civil Service Commission supergrade "pool" until agencies made requests for them. The CSC would then assign the supergrade authority to the agency. Supergrade jobs are those at the three highest pay levels under the Classification Act, GS 16, 17 and 18, and pay \$15,255 to \$18,500.

- 15 new jobs paying the equivalent of GS 16-18 for the National Security Agency.

- 280 new scientific and engineering jobs for various Government agencies at pay ranging from \$12,500 to \$19,000 in most cases. The exceptions were 13 jobs earmarked for "professionals" in the Federal Aviation Agency, for which pay could rise to \$19,500; and 17 jobs in the National Space and Aeronautics Administration, for which pay could rise to \$21,000. (See chart below) Of the 280 new science-engineering jobs, 135 were for NASA.

- 40 new top-salary jobs in the Postal Field Service (PFS levels 17-20, paying \$13,505 to \$17,500).

The bill also increased the pay of certain top-level administrators whose salary scale was governed by the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 and transferred 15 jobs previously governed by the latter Act to the jurisdiction of the Classification Act. Both these changes were made because pay increases under the Classification Act had outstripped those under the Federal Executive Pay Act, and in some cases administrators under the latter were receiving less than subordinates whose pay had risen under the Classification Act.

In addition, HR 7377 transferred 451 existing Classification Act supergrade jobs, previously assigned directly to different agencies, to the technical control of the CSC. This did not change the number of supergrades available over-all.

Among the most important general legislative provisions were three complementary ones (1) stating as the sense of Congress that all future Administration requests to change the number of supergrade jobs or to transfer jobs in and out of that category should be

channeled through the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees; (2) fixing the proportion of supergrades in GS 18, throughout the Government as a whole, at 10 percent of all supergrades, in GS 17 at 25 percent of all supergrades and in GS 16 at 65 percent; (3) and providing that if any new supergrade jobs were created by any other legislation in the 87th Congress and assigned to a specific agency, the Civil Service Commission should if possible subtract an equivalent number from those made available to that agency from the CSC pool.

These three provisions reflected, in part, a desire to keep tight Congressional control over supergrade jobs for fear too many top-salary jobs would be created; and in part the repercussions of an attempt, earlier in 1961, to raise salaries in the Justice Department through a bill sponsored by the House Judiciary Committee (HR 6242). The latter was rejected on the House floor Aug. 29. (Weekly Report p. 1514)

## CONFERENCE ACTION

The 480 new classified and National Security Agency supergrade jobs raised the number of supergrade-type jobs available throughout the Government from 2,141 to 2,621. The 280 new science jobs raised the number of such jobs throughout the Government from 1,030 to 1,310. The final number of new jobs in the bill, however, represented a deep slash from the Administration's request for 622 classified and NSA jobs and 334 science jobs. In addition, the Administration had originally requested that regulatory agency trial examiners be removed from under the Classification Act and placed in a special new two-step system which would have put 272 trial examiners in the equivalent of supergrade jobs. This request was turned down by both chambers and did not go to conference. (Weekly Report p. 1634)

The Administration won one important victory in conference: the Senate prevailed in insisting on inclusion among the scientific jobs of 135 new jobs in the Space Administration, the number requested; the House had originally granted only 65. Of the 135 new jobs, however, only 65 could be filled immediately; 35 of the remainder could not be filled until March 1, 1962, and the final 35 until July 1, 1962.

In protest against the House yielding on this issue, Reps. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) and H.R. Gross (R Iowa) refused to sign the conference report, saying that, at least, the House should have insisted on reviewing need for the final 35 jobs before hiring was done on July 1, 1962.

Dropped in conference was a Senate-passed Administration request for four new science jobs in the Library of Congress. Also dropped was a House provision permitting House committee staff members to be paid up to \$18,500. Conferees indicated they would take up staff pay increases for both House and Senate together in future legislation and emphasized that the staff pay increase had not been rejected but merely postponed.

## Provisions

As sent to the White House, HR 7377 authorized the following new positions compared to Administration requests. Brackets around figures for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Immigration and Naturalization Service

indicate that these agencies were not authorized the given numbers of supergrade jobs directly but were to be assigned them from the 380-job Civil Service Commission pool. Figures in brackets therefore should not be added into totals.

Agency	Request	HR 7377
Supergrade and Equivalent NSA Jobs (\$15,255 to \$18,500 per year)		
CSC		
Pool	428	380 <sup>1</sup>
Presidential assignment	100	50 <sup>2</sup>
Defense Dept.	50	35
NSA	20	15
FHLBB	4	(4) <sup>3</sup>
U.S. Disarmament Agency	20	(14) <sup>3</sup>
Immigration Service	--	(6) <sup>3</sup>
TOTAL	622	480
Science and Engineering Jobs (\$12,500 to \$19,000 per year)		
NASA	135	135 <sup>4</sup>
NASA Council	4	4
NSA	10	10
Defense Dept.	115	80
Interior Dept.	5	3
FAA--professional	15	13 <sup>5</sup>
FAA--scientific	5	5
Library of Congress	4	0
U.S. Disarmament Agency	23	14
Agriculture Dept.	18	5
H.E.W. Dept.		3
Commerce Dept.		5
Post Office Dept.		3
TOTAL	334	280
TRIAL EXAMINERS	272	0
POSTAL FIELD SERVICE (Level 17-20, \$13,505 to \$17,500)	40	40

<sup>1</sup>Of the 380 positions assigned to the CSC pool, four were reserved for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 14 for the U.S. Disarmament Agency and six for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition, 15 of these 380 positions were to be used to accommodate transfer of 15 jobs from the Federal Executive Pay Act to the Classification Act. For details on this transfer, see legislative provisions, below.

<sup>2</sup>These 50 supergrade positions, technically assigned to CSC, could be distributed only with Presidential approval and only to new agencies or functions created after enactment of HR 7377.

<sup>3</sup>To be drawn from CSC pool; see footnote 1.

<sup>4</sup>Salaries of 17 of these 135 positions could be up to \$21,000. Of the positions, 65 could be filled immediately, 35 not until March 1, 1962 and the remainder not until July 1, 1962.

<sup>5</sup>Holders of these 13 positions could receive \$19,500.

In addition to creating the new jobs listed above, HR 7377 contained these legislative provisions:

Transferred 451 existing supergrade jobs under the Classification Act, previously assigned to specific agencies, to the Civil Service Commission pool; this did not affect the over-all number of supergrades available throughout the Government.

Stated as the sense of Congress that all Administration requests for changing supergrade position status should be channeled through the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Limited the proportion of GS 18 jobs to 10 percent of all supergrade jobs, the proportion of GS 17 to 25 percent.

Provided that if any new supergrade jobs were created by any other legislation than HR 7377 in the 87th Congress, and assigned to a specific agency, the CSC should if possible subtract an equivalent number from the number made available to that agency from the CSC pool.

Required the National Space and Aeronautics Administration to submit annual reports by mid-August to Congress stating who was filling the special science-engineering and other top-salary jobs.

Transferred the following 15 jobs from the Federal Executive Pay Act to the Classification Act (to accommodate the transfer, supergrade positions were to be made available from the 380-position CSC pool): Administrator of Bonneville Power Administration, Commissioner of Federal Supply Service, Commissioner of Narcotics, Commissioner of Public Buildings Service, Commissioner of Reclamation, Director of Coal Research, Treasurer of the U.S., and eight members of the Board of Pardon.

Created two new jobs, both under the Federal Executive Pay Act at \$20,000 each a year, for the new U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: general counsel, and public affairs adviser.

Raised the pay of the following 23 jobs while leaving them under the Federal Executive Pay Act:

- Raised from \$17,500 a year to \$19,000 the pay of the Administrators of the Farmers Home Administration and Soil Conservation Service, the Chief Forester of the Forest Service, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corp.

- Raised the pay of the Administrator of the Small Business Agency from \$20,000 to \$21,000.

- Raised the four Deputy Administrators of SBA from \$17,000 to \$19,000 each.

- Raised the three Commissioners of the Indian Claims Commission from \$18,000 to \$19,000 each.

- Raised from \$17,500 to \$18,500 the three Deputy Governors of the Farm Credit Administration, the Associate Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, the Deputy Public Printer, the Deputy Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., and the three lowest-paid Special Assistants to the President.

## CIVIL SERVICE FUND

The House Sept. 22 and the Senate Sept. 23, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1240) on a bill (S 739) changing the method of computing interest accruing to the Civil Service Retirement Fund from its investments in special Treasury securities. The action cleared the measure for the President.

The new formula was expected to raise interest rates received by the Fund from about 2-7/8 percent to about 3-7/8 percent. Conversion to the new rate was to be completed in stages over the 10 calendar years 1962-71 by retirement of securities bearing the old rate and issuance of new ones bearing the higher rate.

It was estimated that when the entire \$10.4 billion in Civil Service Funds currently invested in the securities had been converted to the new interest rate, the Fund would receive about \$130 million a year more in interest than under the superseded formula.

The change in the interest formula was as follows: under a 1956 law (PL 84-854), the interest paid on Civil Service Retirement funds invested in Treasury securities was based on an average-coupon-rate formula that reflected the cost to the Government of borrowing money in an earlier period (lower than 1961 costs). Under S 739, a market-yield formula was introduced, reflecting the higher rates the Government currently must pay for money.

#### DIFFERENCES RESOLVED

The final version of S 739 resolved two major differences between the initial House and Senate versions: it dropped House provisions making it easier for involuntarily retired Congressmen and Congressional employees to draw pensions; and it required conversion by stages to the new interest formula. The initial Senate bill called for conversion over 15 years but the House version required conversion of the entire \$10.4 billion by Jan. 1, 1962 -- a mandate opposed by the Administration. (Weekly Report p. 1515)

**BACKGROUND --** The Civil Service Retirement Fund was created by the original Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920. The Act required that any money in the Fund not needed to pay current benefits to participants should be invested in Government bonds. From 1920 to 1954, the Treasury paid the Fund 4 percent on all but a small amount of the money invested by the Fund. The rate was at the Secretary of the Treasury's discretion. From 1954-56, the Secretary reduced the interest to 3 percent. In 1956 Congress enacted PL 84-854, fixing the interest rate at the same as the average face-value interest rate (coupon rate) of all outstanding Government bonds of five-year maturity or over. This rate at that time was 2½ percent. S 739 changed the formula to base interest on market yield of all outstanding Government bonds of four-year maturity or over. The Budget Bureau said other federal trust funds, including the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance fund, the federal disability insurance trust fund and the veterans' life insurance funds had recently been placed on a similar market-yield basis.

#### SHIP TRADE-INS

Congress Sept. 25 sent to the President an amended bill (S 1728) liberalizing the law requiring the Federal Maritime Administration to acquire obsolete ships in exchange for an allowance of credit on construction or purchase of a new vessel. The action came with Senate approval of a House technical amendment to the bill. S 1728, introduced by Sen. Clair Engle (D Calif.), was originally passed in the Senate Sept. 15 and in the House Sept. 23, by voice vote and without debate.

Existing law required the Commerce Department's Federal Maritime Administration to take a trade-in and determine the trade-in allowance at the same time the new vessel construction or purchase contract was entered into. S 1728 required the agency to acquire the ship either when the owner signed the contract for construction or purchase of a new vessel or, at the owner's option, within five days of the delivery date of the new vessel. It also required that the trade-in allowance be determined when the Government acquired the ship.

One retroactive provision, opposed by the Maritime Administration and the Comptroller General, made these new arrangements applicable to obsolete ships which were

eligible for trade in, but which were not traded in, in connection with new construction contracts entered into before Oct. 1, 1960. The provision would benefit three vessel owners who refused trade-in allowances offered them for eight obsolete vessels, officials testified. Under the retroactive provision, they could trade-in their ships when their new vessels are delivered and receive a trade-in allowance based on a new and more favorable formula adopted by the Maritime Administration on Oct. 1, 1960. In a June 16 letter to the Senate Commerce Committee, Comptroller General Joseph Campbell said that under the new formula the owners would receive a trade-in allowance of \$4,975,000, or \$659,500 more than under the old formula.

In its Sept. 1 report on the bill (S Rept 861), the Commerce Committee said it supported the retroactive provision because the trade-in allowance originally offered the owners was not determined by the Maritime Administration in accordance with the standards of the law.

#### OCEANOGRAPHY

Congress in 1961 failed to complete action on an omnibus oceanographic program (S 901) the Senate approved July 28. Instead, Congress Sept. 21 sent to the President a limited bill (HR 6845 -- H Rept 1194) extending the Coast Guard's authority to conduct oceanographic research and to collect and analyze appropriate data.

Under existing law, only Coast Guard units participating in the International Ice Patrol were authorized to undertake oceanographic studies as a function of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard, however, was authorized to do ocean research for other federal agencies. HR 6845 removed the statutory limitation restricting the Coast Guard's own oceanographic program, as had been requested by President Kennedy March 29 in his oceanographic research message. (Weekly Report p. 643)

The Senate's omnibus oceanographic bill (S 901) had received no action by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee when Congress adjourned. S 901 proposed a 10-year program of oceanographic and Great Lakes research and surveys at an estimated annual cost of nearly \$70 million. (Weekly Report p. 1345)

#### AIR POLLUTION

The Senate Sept. 20 passed by voice vote and sent to the House without amendments a bill (S 455) to expand and extend the federal air pollution control program.

S 455 authorized the Surgeon General, as head of the Public Health Service in the Health, Education and Welfare Department, to investigate and recommend solution of air pollution problems which had interstate ramifications. He also could undertake investigations requested by state or local government agencies.

The Surgeon General was authorized to set up a special investigative board at his own initiative if the pollution problem was of an interstate or national character and also to do so when requested by state or local government agencies. The board would hold hearings and issue a report on its findings together with recommendations which would not be binding on any person, agency or organization.

S 455 also extended for two years, through June 30, 1966, the Federal Air Pollution Control Act of 1955,



which authorized annual appropriations of \$5 million for federal grants to state and communities for air pollution research, training and demonstration projects.

The bill's sponsor, Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), said nothing in the measure transgressed the "jurisdiction, rights and powers of states and other non-federal agencies." However, he said, the investigative boards would be able to recommend constructive legislation and offer advice to all levels of government on positive steps which would "reduce dangers to the American people." The bill was in line with President Kennedy's Feb. 23 recommendations on air pollution, Kuchel said. (Weekly Report p. 323)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Public Works Committee Sept. 18 reported S 455 (S Rept 1083). The report said that the investigative hearings authorized in the bill were designed to develop "recommendations as a means of focusing public attention on, and developing support for, the most carefully considered solutions" to air pollution problems.

Congress enacted the Federal Air Pollution Control Act in 1955 and in 1959 extended it for four years, through June 30, 1964. (1959 Almanac p. 267)

## ILLINOIS RIVER PROJECT

The Senate Sept. 19 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 520) authorizing improvement and deepening of the channel of the Kaskaskia River in Illinois between its confluence with the Mississippi River and Fayetteville. The initial federal cost of the project was estimated at \$58,200,000.

The bill's sponsor, Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), said the river flowed through an area "underlaid with some of the finest coal deposits in the world" -- a potential of about 1.8 billion tons. The improvement project, he said, was designed to realize that potential by enabling producers to transport the coal by barges and thus at rates which would permit competitive market prices.

The improvement also would bring industry into the area, Dirksen said, including more "steam powerplants which depend upon adequate supplies of a good grade of coal." The river was "not too far from areas" designated as distressed and in need of redevelopment and the project had a benefit cost ratio over 50 years of 1.9 to 1 and over 100 years of 2.7 to 1, he said.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Public Works Committee reported S 520 (S Rept 1081) Sept. 18.

## INCOME TAX RETURNS

The Senate Sept. 26, by voice vote, passed and sent to the President a bill (HR 8876 -- S Rept 1102) to curb tax evasion by assigning an identifying number to every taxpayer. The House passed the bill Sept. 7.

Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said the Treasury Department estimated that federal revenue could be raised as much as \$5 billion a year under the new system, which was requested by the Treasury.

The bill required taxpayers to place their identifying number (for most people, their Social Security number) on their tax returns. Information returns, such as those on dividend and interest payments, also were required to carry the number of the recipient of income. Use of the account number and automatic data processing equipment was expected to help detect tax evaders.

## D.C. REVENUE, SCHOOL AID

The House Sept. 22 by a 142-159 roll-call vote and again Sept. 26 by a 97-173 roll-call vote rejected identical conference reports on a bill (HR 258 -- H Rept 1253) to increase the revenues of the District of Columbia by an estimated \$13 million. The measure as reported from conference provided for a one percent D.C. sales tax increase plus several other small tax changes, and for bringing the District under the program (PL 874) that provides federal aid for operation and maintenance of schools in federally "impacted" areas. (See voting, see charts p. 1686, 1688)

House dissatisfaction focused on the controversial impacted area provision insisted upon by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), a conferee. On the Health, Education and Welfare Department's estimate that the District was "impacted" to the extent of 47,000 federally connected school children, the provision would have entitled the area to \$5 million in federal assistance. (For description of the law, see Weekly Report p. 1570)

The Senate Sept. 21 accepted the conference report by voice vote, but took no further action after the House rejected it for the second time. The result was a prospective D.C. budget deficit of \$7 million, to be remedied by cutting back capital expenses (principally for schools), as directed by Congress in the D.C. Appropriations Act (HR 8072). (Weekly Report p. 1622)

The conference committee had attempted to bridge a wide gap between divergent House and Senate bills. HR 258, as passed by the House March 27, contained only the one percent sales tax increase -- the only revenue increase requested by the D.C. Commissioners that Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.), chairman of the House District Committee, would accept. The Senate District of Columbia Committee added provisions increasing taxes on cigarettes, liquor and real-estate transfers and the Senate Aug. 25, before passing the bill, agreed to a Morse amendment making the District eligible for impacted areas aid. McMillan announced that he would accept only the sales tax provision but after three weeks of stalemate, Sept. 18 asked for a conference with the Senate.

The conferees Sept. 21 agreed on the Senate's impacted areas amendment in return for deletion of the tax increases on cigarettes and liquor.

In Sept. 22 debate before the House rejected the report, Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), chairman of the House General Education Subcommittee, said there was "no impactation" in the District and never any intention to include the District in the impacted areas program. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) objected that extension of the program to the District "would take several millions of dollars from the other impacted areas."

In a move to reassure House members Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Sept. 25 announced he would offer an amendment to the pending supplemental appropriation bill to add the District's share of \$5 million to the impacted school aid funds already in the bill. (The amendment was offered and agreed to by the Senate Sept. 26.)

On the basis of this reassurance the House conferees again agreed to the school aid provision and Morse in a Senate speech Sept. 25 warned the House it would have to agree to his amendment or get no bill at all. The report was rejected Sept. 26 by a larger margin than on Sept. 22.



## FEDERAL POWER LINES, PUBLIC WORKS, AEC FUNDS APPROVED

Congress Sept. 26 cleared for the President's signature an amended bill (HR 9076) appropriating \$1.3 billion in fiscal 1962 for public works projects and \$2.6 billion for the Atomic Energy Commission. The \$3,908,880,980 provided in the bill, which included definite and indefinite appropriations, was \$32,045,900 less than voted by the Senate and \$286,179,600 more than provided by the House. It was \$91,907,020 less than the Administration's requests of \$4,000,788,000.

Final action came when both the House and the Senate agreed by voice votes Sept. 26 to the conference report (H Rept 1268) on the bill.

In debate in both chambers the major dispute had been whether the principal ("backbone") high-power transmission lines connecting the hydroelectric generating plants of the Upper Colorado River Basin project with each other and with major marketing areas should be constructed by the Federal Government or by private companies. Both versions provided the full amount requested by the Administration (\$13,673,000) to start construction of the lines. The Senate Appropriations Committee, however, wrote in a requirement that the Interior Department, with three specific exceptions, negotiate with private power companies for acceptable "wheeling" arrangements -- transmission of the federal power for a fee -- before constructing the lines. It also directed the Secretary of Interior to report to Congress by Feb. 15, 1962 on the progress of his negotiations.

The conference report, however, said the Secretary should proceed with construction of the lines already authorized unless he found it "practicable and in the national interest to enter into wheeling agreements with private power interests." The language was approved by 10 of the 16 conferees on the bill.

During House debate on the conference version, Rep. Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa), an opponent of the government plan, interpreted the language as making it "mandatory on the Secretary of the Interior to make an effort to work out wheeling contracts" with the private companies. In Senate debate, Allen J. Ellender (D La.), who favored the Senate Committee's stronger requirement, said the Secretary of the Interior would "no doubt make an effort to get the private utilities to construct the lines, if at all feasible."

In both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations the Interior Department, after failing to negotiate a satisfactory wheeling arrangement, had recommended federal construction of the lines.

In reducing the amount of the bill as voted by the Senate, the conferees cut \$16.1 million from the Army Engineers, primarily in funds earmarked for construction; \$4.3 million from the Reclamation Bureau, including the entire amount (\$2.6 million) to carry on research in foreign countries with U.S.-owned foreign currencies; and \$11.6 million for the AEC, \$10 million of which were construction funds.

The final version contained funds for 473 water resources construction projects of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau. Of these, 82 were new construction projects and 14 were unbudgeted planning projects. The bill carried funds for 83 unbudgeted surveys.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, HR 9076 appropriated:

Army Department	
Cemeterial expenses	\$ 10,440,000
Rivers, harbors & flood control,	
Corps of Engineers	964,443,880
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	274,408,100
Power Administrations	36,140,000
Independent Offices	
Atomic Energy Commission	2,547,361,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	38,203,000
Study Commissions	1,920,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,872,915,980</b>

Indefinite appropriations	
(Interior Dept. and AEC receipts)	(35,965,000)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,908,880,980</b>

In addition, HR9076:

Increased the annual salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, Charles F. Luce, from \$17,500 to \$19,000 as long as he remained in office.

### SENATE ACTION

The Senate Sept. 23 passed HR 9076 by voice vote, with amendments, and sent it to conference. The total of \$3,940,926,880 in the bill was \$278,225,500 more than had been voted by the House and \$59,861,120 less than the Administration's revised requests.

The only debate was over federal or private construction of the "backbone" transmission lines for the Upper Colorado River Basin project. If the Federal Government built the lines it would have to pay the construction costs; if private power companies built them the Government would have to pay rent for having the federally produced power wheeled to the distribution centers. Both sides maintained that their approach would be the most economical to the Government and to the consumer.

The controversy was heightened by language in the Senate Appropriations Committee report instructing the Secretary of the Interior, with three exceptions, to negotiate with private power companies for acceptable wheeling arrangements before constructing the transmission lines. It directed him to report to Congress by Feb. 15, 1962 on the progress of the negotiations.

Following are excerpts from debate on the issue pro and con the Committee position:

● PRO -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- There were many instances in which the building of federal transmission lines would duplicate private transmission lines already in existence and available for wheeling. The Appropriations Committee insisted that the "possibility of saving duplication be recognized."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The stipulation contained in the report "simply means that the door is not slammed shut to negotiations.... I am convinced that the electric companies have not been given a fair opportunity for sound, constructive negotiations."

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- The stipulation means that the final determination of who should build the lines would be made by Congress.

● CON -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Even though a wheeling agreement may look "pretty good on

its face, in every case" it adds to the cost of the power to the private utilities marketing it as well as to the preferred customers.

John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- The Reclamation Bureau eventually will negotiate with the private power companies on wheeling power on peripheral lines beyond the backbone lines. "It is not logical to tie the Bureau's hands and make it bargain from a position of weakness."

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Sept. 13 passed HR 9076, amended, appropriating \$3,662,701,380. The sum was \$69,336,620 under the budget requests of \$3,732,038,000. (Weekly Report p. 1570)

The Senate Appropriations Committee Sept. 20 reported HR 9076 (S Rept 1097) with amendments providing a total of \$3,940,926,880. This was \$59,861,120 under the Administration's revised requests for \$4,000,788,000. The chief reduction was a \$69.2 million cut in funds for the AEC.

The House provided \$912,448,880 for rivers, harbors and flood control projects of the Army Engineers and the Committee increased this by \$68,098,000, primarily for 17 additional construction projects which when finished would cost \$170,253,000.

The Committee added \$3,767,500 to the \$274,983,500 provided by the House for the Interior Department's Reclamation Bureau. The largest share of this, \$2,623,000, was earmarked for the purchase from the Treasury of foreign currencies to be expended during fiscal 1962-64 in four countries for research and associated scientific activities related to programs of the Bureau. The Administration had requested \$4.5 million for foreign currency purchases but the House had refused the entire amount. The four countries: India, Israel, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic.

The House had voted \$2,352,601,000 for the AEC. The Senate Committee recommended an additional \$205,960,000 for plant acquisition and construction which had been omitted from the House version pending enactment of the authorization bill. (Weekly Report p. 1620) It also added \$400,000 more for operating expenses.

The Committee concurred in the House recommendation of up to \$150,000 for a survey of the potential economies of pump-back storage units for generating electric power.

The Committee, by a 12-10 vote, approved the full Administration request of \$13,673,000 for the construction of transmission lines for power generated by the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, which the House also approved. At the same time, however, the Committee stipulated that the funds were to be used only for the construction of certain lines and substations and directed the Secretary of the Interior, before building additional lines, first "to exhaust every possible effort to obtain proper wheeling agreements to accomplish the purposes of these lines." The Secretary was directed to report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees by Feb. 15, 1962. (By including the language in the report rather than in the bill, the Committee prevented any change by amendment on the Senate floor.)

The report said that the Committee knew of "no valid reasons why (wheeling) agreements cannot be obtained" for the Upper Colorado River Basin project "similar to those that have proved so satisfactory to the Federal Government and its customers in the Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations."

The lines which the Committee authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to build without negotiating for

wheeling arrangements included: Flaming Gorge-Oak Creek; Glen Canyon-Curecanti-Poncha; and Gunnison-Blue Mesa-Curecanti-Montrose.

This left the following lines under order to be negotiated: Vernal-Provo No. 1; Craig-Sinclair; Glen Canyon-Sigurd-St. George; Glen Canyon-Phoenix; Four Corners-Albuquerque; Curecanti-Rangely; and Gunnison-Midway section of the Curecanti-Midway.

The Committee recommended the full amount of the budget request (\$15 million) for continuing work on the Allegheny River Reservoir project, where the Kinzua Dam had deprived Seneca Indians of considerable land. The report said the Committee was convinced that the authorized project was the best one for the development of the water resources of the basin. However, it said that the Committee was "deeply concerned that the Seneca (Indian) Nation be given the utmost consideration and that all possibilities be explored for the amelioration of the difficulties and hardships which the construction of the reservoir will impose upon its members." It said the Army Corps of Engineers should be prepared to report to Congress on the progress of its studies of the problem during hearings on fiscal 1963 appropriations.

President Kennedy Aug. 11 sent a letter to the Seneca Nation outlining the Government's reasons for continuing construction of the Kinzua Dam and pledging assistance to relocated persons in adjusting to new land.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9076 appropriated:

Army Department	
Cemeterial expenses	\$ 10,440,000
Rivers, harbors & flood control	980,546,880
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	278,751,000
Power Administrations	36,140,000
Independent Offices	
Atomic Energy Commission	2,558,961,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	38,203,000
Study Commissions	1,920,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,904,961,880</b>
Indefinite appropriations	(35,965,000)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,940,926,880</b>

In addition, HR 9076:

Increased the salary of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, Charles F. Luce, from \$17,500 to \$19,000 as long as he remained in office.

**AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED**

Sept. 23 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Specify that funds for the Army Engineers should be made available as provided for under the Flood Control Act of 1946. (This was designed to ensure funds to ease the school problem in the Oahe Dam area, S.D.). Voice vote.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Specify that funds for the Army Engineers should be made available to pay one-half the cost (estimated at \$35,000) to replenish and freshen Lake Wildwood, N.D. Voice.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- Earmark \$435,000 for the rehabilitation of certain facilities at the Rathdrum Prairie irrigation projects, Idaho. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Increase the salary of the current Bonneville Power Administrator from \$17,500 to \$19,000 per year. Voice.

## RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission Sept. 25 issued the second volume of a projected five-volume final report for 1961. The volume, which was titled "Education," traced developments in the desegregation of schools since the Supreme Court's 1954 decision holding racially segregated schools unconstitutional. The first report was concerned with voting. (Weekly Report p. 1582)

Concluding that, "the nation's progress in removing the stultifying effects of segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools -- North, South, East and West -- is slow indeed," the Commission made 12 recommendations on school desegregation. All but one were unanimous. The Commission recommended:

1. Desegregation plans. That Congress enact legislation requiring any local school board which maintains any racially segregated school to file a desegregation plan with a designated federal agency within six months, require that the plan call for at least first-step compliance at the beginning of the following school year and complete desegregation as soon as practicable thereafter. In addition, Congress should direct the Attorney General to take appropriate action to enforce this obligation. (This is similar to a proposal in the 1960 Democratic Party platform. Its effect would be to shift the burden from private citizens who must file suits against the school boards to the school boards themselves.)

2. Cut-off of grants-in-aid. That Congress provide that up to 50 percent of all federal funds going to states for educational programs could be cut off, under a formula allowing every state at least 50 percent of its funds, plus additional funds in proportion to the percentage of the school desegregation in the state. Thus, a state with all school districts in compliance with the desegregation decision would receive 100 percent of its entitlements; states where school districts have initiated desegregation would receive 50 percent plus the same proportion of the remaining 50 percent as the number of pupils enrolled in desegregated schools to the total number of school children in the state. (This proposal is similar in principle to the "Powell amendments" offered in the past to cut off aid to segregated districts, but the provision of a 50 percent base is new. Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has maintained that the Executive could not cut off grants-in-aid funds unless Congress so directed. Weekly Report p. 873)

Commissioner Robert S. Rankin dissented from this proposal, saying although it differed from the Powell amendment, "its net effect might be punitive." He said he did not "believe that school children should be made to suffer for the errors of their elders."

3. Judicial process. Congress should "consider the advisability" of adopting measures to expedite the hearing and final determination of desegregation suits brought in the federal courts.

4. Desegregation assistance. That Congress authorize a federal agency to provide on request, at any time within five years after the initiation of a desegregation program: financial assistance on a 50-50 matching basis for

employment of social workers or specialists in desegregation problems, or for inservice training programs for teachers or guidance counselors; technical assistance to school districts or citizens' groups to train school personnel or community leaders in techniques useful in solving desegregation problems, including the establishment of home study for the "academically and culturally handicapped." (This is similar in principle to a request made by President Eisenhower and rejected by Congress in 1960, and a plank in the Republican and Democratic 1960 platforms.)

5. Loans to local districts. That Congress enact legislation authorizing federal loans to local school districts from which state or local financial aid or whose borrowing ability has been cut off by state or local action as a result of desegregation.

6. Information clearinghouse. That the President direct, or Congress authorize, the Commission to serve as a clearinghouse for information on procedures used to effect desegregation and that the Commission establish an advisory and conciliation service to assist local school officials in developing plans, and to mediate and conciliate desegregation disputes. The Commission said the use of such a service should not be a prerequisite for the bringing of court action nor grounds for delay in the prosecution of pending action.

7. Federal protection. That either the President or Congress direct the Attorney General to "take such action as may be appropriate" to protect individuals -- school board officials, teachers, students, parents, etc. -- who are involved in desegregating schools, from bodily harm, harassment, intimidation, or reprisal by officials or private persons.

8. Military dependents. That the President direct the Defense Department to make a survey of the desegregation status of public schools attended by dependents of military personnel. It recommended that where the dependents are attending compulsorily racially segregated schools, the President should instruct the Commissioner of Education to arrange for their education in non-segregated public schools.

9. Aid to public libraries. That the President direct the U.S. Office of Education to survey the practices of all public libraries receiving federal financial aid under the Library Services Act of 1956 to determine whether they are offering free service to all residents of the community as required by the terms of that law and by the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, and that the Commissioner should withhold funds from states which include under the state plans libraries not serving all members of the community, or serving them all, but discriminatorily.

10. Alleviation of academic handicaps. That the Federal Government sponsor in states that apply for it educational programs designed to identify and assist teachers and students who have been handicapped professionally or scholastically as a result of inferior training or educational opportunity.



11. Aid to higher education. That the Federal Government, either by Executive or Congressional action, "take such measures as may be required" to assure that federal funds under the various programs of aid to higher education go only to public colleges and universities that do not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion or national origin.

Four Commissioners, who were not named, said that "as a matter of sound public policy" the same principle should be applied to private colleges.

12. School census. The Commission recommended that the President or Congress direct a federal agency to conduct an annual school survey to determine the number and ethnic classification of all students enrolled in all public educational institutions.

### McCONE APPOINTMENT

President Kennedy Sept. 27 named former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman John A. McCone to succeed Allen W. Dulles as head of the Central Intelligence Agency when the latter leaves office in November. (Weekly Report p. 1430)

McCone, 59 and a Republican, was AEC chairman from 1958 until the Eisenhower Administration ended Jan. 20. Earlier federal experience includes membership on the President's Air Policy Committee (1947-48) and Under Secretary of the Air Force (1950-51).

### KILDAY RETIRES

Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas, 20th Dist.) Sept. 21 submitted his resignation from the House effective Sept. 24 to accept an appointment to the Court of Military Appeals. Kilday served in the House since 1939 and was the second ranking Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee. Kilday's resignation leaves the House with 260 Democrats, 174 Republicans and 3 vacancies. (Weekly Report p. 956)

### 1961 APPROPRIATIONS

Congress this year voted \$84.3 billion in fiscal 1962 appropriations, about \$1.4 billion less than the President requested. This total does not include \$2.3 billion in appropriations voted this year for fiscal 1961, and \$9,188,000,000 in permanent recurring appropriations, most of which (\$8.5 billion) go toward payment of interest on the national debt. The final figure is the highest in peacetime but is exceeded by funds voted in 1942, 1943 and 1951.

President Kennedy's appropriation requests and Congressional actions are shown in the chart below. In several cases the requests were revised as the legislation progressed, but only the final requests are shown.

### STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	1262	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000	\$ 5,967,382,500	\$ 5,967,457,500	\$ 5,967,494,500
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	1310	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	650,438,200	641,135,800
Defense (HR 7851)	1379	46,396,945,000	42,711,105,000	42,711,105,000	46,848,292,000	46,848,292,000	46,662,556,000
District of Columbia (HR 8072)							
Federal Payment	1622	39,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000
District Budget		(292,827,398)	(268,172,400)	(268,122,400)	(270,438,360)	(270,438,360)	(270,067,897)
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	1385	9,174,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000	9,098,614,500	9,098,769,500	8,966,285,000
Interior (HR 6345)	1346	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	813,399,850	779,158,650
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	1576	5,004,281,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000	5,161,380,000	5,161,380,000	4,915,965,000
Legislative (HR 7208)	1384	136,082,802	104,353,335	104,353,335	135,432,065	135,432,065	135,432,065
Public Works (HR 9076)	1570	4,000,788,000	3,662,548,500	3,662,701,380	3,940,926,880	3,940,926,880	3,908,880,980
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	1573	795,891,202	751,300,050	751,300,050	761,452,550	762,038,550	756,422,550
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	1427	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	5,298,765,000
Foreign Aid (HR 9033)	1653						
Regular		4,775,500,000	3,357,500,000	3,657,500,000	4,196,600,000	4,196,600,000	3,914,600,000
Peace Corps, IDA, etc.		218,491,000	197,745,000	177,745,000	219,491,000	219,491,000	208,745,000
Military Construction (HR 8302)	1628	1,047,568,000	886,768,000	883,359,000	1,020,146,750	1,020,146,750	951,690,750
1st Supplemental, FY 1962 (HR 9169)	1657	1,134,639,841	646,771,447	573,040,923	1,060,894,578	1,068,503,903	1,125,333,341
TOTAL 1962		\$85,634,210,926	\$77,712,107,322	\$77,896,020,688	\$85,244,084,873	\$85,243,260,198	\$84,265,217,636
Latin America Aid, FY 1961 (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,275,312,127*	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637
4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712)	1166	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000
GRAND TOTAL		\$91,597,448,053	\$79,132,814,951	\$79,346,740,807	\$90,653,936,843	\$90,527,894,168	\$86,606,487,273

\*Includes more than \$2 billion which was subsequently denied by Congress for fiscal 1961 and was resubmitted as part of various fiscal 1962 requests. This money is therefore counted twice in total requests.

SOURCE: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE



### NIXON DECIDES TO SEEK CALIFORNIA GOVERNORSHIP

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon Sept. 27 announced that he will run for Governor of California in 1962. He also said he will serve a full four year term, if elected, and was not a candidate for the Presidency in 1964. The announcement, however, did not end speculation as to the role Nixon would play both in California and national politics.

Nixon told a televised news conference in Los Angeles that he had "two decisions to announce: First, I shall not be a candidate for President in 1964. Second, I shall be a candidate for Governor in 1962."

When asked whether his decision barred his way to accepting a draft for the Presidency in 1964, Nixon said "I will not seek the Presidency in 1964." He was then asked if he would make a statement to the effect that he would not accept in 1964 if nominated. Nixon replied: "This is the Nixon statement. It means just what it says. I shall not be a candidate in 1964 and I know that the people of America will take me at my word."

He said "California needs a new Governor, a new leader, a man strong enough in his own right to be independent of any pressure group, who can always speak and act for all the people of this state." "Most important of all," he said, "the next Governor must be a man who will devote not part but all of his energies to this job."

Nixon said the "Government and State House in Sacramento are in a mess and somebody has to clean it up." He said Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) was "an amiable but bungling man" who can not "clean up this mess for which he is at least partially responsible."

Nixon said his decision not to run for President in 1964 "was bound to disappoint" some of his supporters, but that he could not accept the proposition that "I should run for and be elected Governor, so that I could run for and be elected President."

He said that in private life, his salary "has been beyond anything I could have dreamed...but after 14 years in public office, my heart is...in public service." In answer to a newsman's question, Nixon said he had made his decision to run for Governor the previous night. He said his decision was "not at all" influenced by Republicans outside California.

When asked about the 1968 Presidential election, Nixon said that "in 1968 I expect and hope to be supporting the Republican who will have been elected in 1964."

Nixon said that he had "not decided on any slate, there will be no slate. Californians resent machine politics. There will be no deals or trade." He said he believes he will be able to unite members of his own party and attract Democrats and independent voters in sufficient numbers to win -- "as I have on five previous occasions." Nixon said he would put on a campaign that would "beat Pat Brown to a pulp."

Gov. Brown Sept. 27 issued a statement on Nixon's candidacy that "Richard Nixon has surrendered to heavy pressure from Republican bosses in the East to enter a contest he tried to avoid, seeking an office he really does not want under a four-year contract he does not intend to

fulfill." Brown said that "Nixon's announcement that he will run for Governor of California in 1962 means simply that he will be a candidate for President again in 1964." "Behind his decision is the knowledge that he needs the title 'Governor' in front of his name to cope with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) in the bitter struggle ahead for the 1964 Presidential nomination," Brown said.

By his announcement, Nixon set the stage for a fierce campaign not only for the Governorship, but also for the Republican gubernatorial nomination to be decided in a June 5 primary election. Nixon joined former Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, California Assembly minority leader Joseph Shell and former Lt. Gov. Harold J. Powers as candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Nixon said that no candidates have told him they will withdraw from the contest for the GOP nomination. He said he had "no quarrels with members of my party."

Nixon's strongest opponent for the GOP nomination appears to be Knight, who after Nixon's announcement reaffirmed his intention to stay in the race. Knight Sept. 27 said that Nixon "says he will not be a candidate for President, but he did not say he will not be drafted." Knight, in announcing his candidacy Sept. 11 said "we should beware of political joy riders and cross country hitchhikers who may be looking for a free ride at public expense." Knight denied at that time he was referring to Nixon.

An interparty fight among California Republicans broke into the open at a Sept. 16 California Republican Assembly meeting to organize GOP efforts for the 1962 elections. Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, who had also been mentioned as a candidate for Governor if Nixon had decided not to run, and a possible candidate for Lieutenant Governor on a Nixon ticket, said that Knight should stop making damaging statements about Nixon which "the Democrats will certainly remember if Mr. Nixon should become a candidate."

Knight defeated Christopher for the 1958 GOP senatorial nomination. He had dropped out of the race for Governor, reportedly at the urging of Nixon, to allow ex-Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1945-59) to run for Governor against Brown. Knight and Knowland were both defeated in the general election.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) Sept. 28 said he would not jump to a conclusion that Nixon's statement that he would not run for the Presidency in 1964 had effectively eliminated the former Vice President from consideration. "A draft," Rockefeller said, "will always be a possibility." Rockefeller said he did "not want to be committed" to pledge to serve four years if re-elected as New York Governor in 1962.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower Sept. 28 said he was "very pleased" to know that Nixon would seek election as Governor of California.



## Presidential Report

### TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S UNITED NATIONS ADDRESS

Following is the text of the President's Sept. 25 address to the United Nations:

Mr. President, honored delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

We meet in an hour of grief and challenge. Dag Hammarskjöld is dead. But the United Nations lives. His tragedy is deep in our hearts, but the task for which he died is at the top of our agenda. A noble servant of peace is gone. But the quest for peace lies before us.

The problem is not the death of one man -- the problem is the life of this organization. It will either grow to meet the challenge of our age -- or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die -- to enfeeble its vigor -- to cripple its powers -- we would condemn the future.

For in the development of this organization rests the only true alternative to war -- and war appeals no longer as a rational alternative. Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional victory. It can no longer serve to settle disputes. It can no longer concern the great powers alone. For a nuclear disaster, spread by winds and waters and fear, could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the committed and the uncommitted alike. Mankind must put an end to war -- or war will put an end to mankind.

So let us here resolve that Dag Hammarskjöld did not live -- or die -- in vain. Let us call a truce to terror. Let us invoke the blessings of peace. And, as we build an international capacity to keep peace, let us join in dismantling the national capacity to wage war.

#### CALLS FOR NEW SECRETARY GENERAL

This will require new strength and new roles for the United Nations. For disarmament without checks is but a shadow -- and a community without law is but a shell. Already the United Nations has become both the measure and the vehicle of man's most generous impulses. Already it has provided -- in the Middle East, in Asia, in Africa this year in the Congo -- a means of holding violence within bounds.

But the great question which confronted this body in 1945 is still before us -- whether man's cherished hopes for progress and peace are to be destroyed by terror and disruption -- whether the "foul winds of war" can be tamed in time to free the cooling winds of reason -- and whether the pledges of our Charter are to be fulfilled or defied: pledges to secure peace, progress, human rights and world law. In this Hall, there are not three forces, but two. One is composed of those who are trying to build the kind of world described in Articles I and II of the Charter. The other, seeking a far different world, would undermine this organization in the process.

Today of all days our dedication to the Charter must be maintained. It must be strengthened first of all, by the selection of an outstanding civil servant to carry forward the responsibilities of the Secretary General -- a man endowed with both the wisdom and the power to make meaningful the moral force of the world community. The late Secretary General nurtured and sharpened the United Nations' obligation to act. But he did not invent it. It was there in the Charter. It is still there in the Charter.

However difficult it may be to fill Mr. Hammarskjöld's place, it can better be filled by one man rather than by three. Even the three horses of the Troika did not have three drivers, all going in different directions. They had only one -- and so must the United Nations executive. To install a triumvirate, or any rotating authority, in the United Nations administrative offices would replace order with anarchy, action with paralysis, and confidence with confusion.

The Secretary General, in a very real sense, is the servant of the General Assembly. Diminish his authority and you diminish the authority of the only body where all nations, regardless of

power, are equal and sovereign. Until all the powerful are just, the weak will be secure only in the strength of this Assembly.

Effective and independent executive action is not the same question as balanced representation. In view of the enormous change in membership in this body since its founding, the American delegation will join in any effort for the prompt review and revision of the composition of United Nations bodies.

But to give this organization three drivers -- to permit each great power to decide its own case -- would entrench the Cold War in the headquarters of peace. Whatever advantages such a plan may hold out to my own country, as one of the great powers, we reject it. For we far prefer world law, in the age of self-determination, to world war, in the age of mass extermination.

#### ANNOUNCES DISARMAMENT PLAN

Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when this planet may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us.

Men no longer debate whether armaments are a symptom or a cause of tension. The mere existence of modern weapons -- ten million times more powerful than anything the world has ever seen, and only minutes away from any target on Earth -- is a source of horror, and discord and distrust. Men no longer maintain that disarmament must await the settlement of all disputes -- for disarmament must be a part of any permanent settlement. And men may no longer pretend that the quest for disarmament is a sign of weakness -- for in a spiraling arms race, a nation's security may well be shrinking even as its arms increase.

For 15 years this organization has sought the reduction and destruction of arms. Now that goal is no longer a dream -- it is a practical matter of life or death. The risks inherent in disarmament pale in comparison to the risks inherent in an unlimited arms race.

It is in this spirit that the recent Belgrade Conference -- recognizing that this is no longer a Soviet problem or an American problem, but a human problem -- endorsed a program of "general, complete and strictly an internationally controlled disarmament". It is in this same spirit that we in the United States have labored this year, with a new urgency, and with a new, now-statutory agency fully endorsed by the Congress, to find an approach to disarmament which would be so far-reaching yet realistic, so mutually balanced and beneficial, that it could be accepted by every nation. And it is in this spirit that we have presented with the agreement of the Soviet Union -- under the label both nations now accept of "general and complete disarmament" -- a new statement of newly-agreed principles for negotiation.

But we are well aware that all issues of principle are not settled -- and that principles alone are not enough. It is therefore our intention to challenge the Soviet Union, not to an arms race, but to a peace race -- to advance together step by step, stage by stage, until general and complete disarmament has been achieved. We invite them now to go beyond agreement in principle to reach agreement on actual plans.

The program to be presented to this assembly -- for general and complete disarmament under effective international control -- moves to bridge the gap between those who insist on a gradual approach and those who talk only of the final and total achievement. It would create machinery to keep the peace as it destroys the machines of war. It would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no state a military advantage over another. It would place the final responsibility for verification and control where it belongs -- not with the big powers alone, not with one's adversary or one's self -- but in an international organization within the framework of the United Nations. It would assure that indispensable condition of disarmament -- true



inspection -- and apply it in stages proportionate to the stage of disarmament. It would cover delivery systems as well as weapons. It would ultimately halt their production as well as their testing, their transfer as well as their possession. It would achieve, under the eye of an international disarmament organization, a steady reduction in forces, both nuclear and conventional, until it has abolished all armies and all weapons except those needed for internal order and a new United Nations Peace Force. And it starts that process now, today, even as the talks begin.

In short, general and complete disarmament must no longer be a slogan, used to resist the first steps. It is no longer to be a goal without means of achieving it, without means of verifying its progress, without means of keeping the peace. It is now a realistic plan, and a test -- a test of those only willing to talk and a test of those willing to act.

Such a plan would not bring a world free from conflict or greed -- but it would bring a world free from the terrors of mass destruction. It would not usher in the era of the super state -- but it would usher in an era in which no state could annihilate or be annihilated by another.

In 1945, this Nation proposed the Baruch Plan to internationalize the atom before other nations even possessed the bomb or demilitarized their troops. We proposed with our allies the Disarmament Plan of 1951 while still at war in Korea. And we make our proposals today, while building up our defenses over Berlin, not because we are inconsistent or insincere or intimidated, but because we know the rights of free men will prevail -- because while we are compelled against our will to rearm, we look confidently beyond Berlin to the kind of disarmed world we all prefer.

I therefore propose, on the basis of this Plan, that disarmament negotiations resume promptly, and continue without interruption until an entire program for general and complete disarmament has not only been agreed but has been actually achieved.

#### TEST-BAN TREATY URGED FIRST

The logical place to begin is a treaty assuring the end of nuclear tests of all kinds, in every environment, under workable controls. The United States and the United Kingdom have proposed such a treaty that is both reasonable, effective and ready for signature. We are still prepared to sign that treaty today.

We also proposed a mutual ban on atmospheric testing, without inspection or controls, in order to save the human race from the poison of radioactive fall out. We regret that that offer was not accepted.

For 15 years we have sought to make the atom an instrument of peaceful growth rather than of war. But for 15 years our concessions have been matched by obstruction, our patience by intransigence. And the pleas of mankind for peace have met with disregard.

Finally, as the explosions of others beclouded the skies, my country was left with no alternative but to act in the interests of its own and the Free World's security. We cannot endanger that security by refraining from testing while others improve their arsenals. Nor can we endanger it by another long, unsuspected ban on testing. For three years we accepted those risks in our open society while seeking agreement on inspection. But this year, while we were negotiating in good faith in Geneva, others were secretly preparing new experiments in destruction.

Our tests are not polluting the atmosphere. Our deterrent weapons are guarded against accidental explosion or use. Our doctors and scientists stand ready to help any nation measure and meet the hazards to health which inevitably result from the tests in the atmosphere.

But to halt the spread of these terrible weapons, to halt the contamination of the air, to halt the spiralling nuclear arms race, we remain ready to seek new avenues of agreement; our new Disarmament Program thus includes the following proposals:

- First, signing the test-ban treaty by all nations. This can be done now. Test ban negotiations need not and should not await general disarmament.
- Second, stopping the production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, and preventing their transfer to any nation now lacking in nuclear weapons.
- Third, prohibiting the transfer of control over nuclear weapons to states that do not own them.
- Fourth, keeping nuclear weapons from seeding new battle-grounds in outer space.

- Fifth, gradually destroying existing nuclear weapons and converting their materials to peaceful uses; and

- Finally, halting the unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and gradually destroying them as well.

#### RULE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

To destroy arms, however, is not enough. We must create even as we destroy -- creating world-wide law and law enforcement as we outlaw world-wide war and weapons. In the world we seek, the United Nations Emergency Forces which have been hastily assembled, uncertainly supplied and inadequately financed will never be enough.

Therefore, the United States recommends that all member nations earmark special peace-keeping units in their armed forces -- to be on call of the United Nations -- to be specially trained and quickly available -- and with advance provision for financial and logistic support.

In addition, the American delegation will suggest a series of steps to improve the United Nation's machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes -- for on-the-spot fact-finding, mediation and adjudication -- for extending the rule of international law. For peace is not solely a matter of military or technical problems -- it is primarily a problem of politics and people. And unless man can match his strides in weaponry and technology with equal strides in social and political development, our great strength, like that of the dinosaur, will become incapable of proper control -- and like the dinosaur vanish from the earth.

#### USE OF OUTER SPACE

As we extend the rule of law on earth, so must we also extend it to man's new domain: outer space.

All of us salute the brave cosmonauts of the Soviet Union. The new horizons of outer space must not be driven by the old bitter concepts of imperialism and sovereign claims. The cold reaches of the universe must not become the new arena of an even colder war.

To this end, we shall urge proposals extending the United Nations Charter to the limits of man's exploration in the Universe, reserving outer space for peaceful use, prohibiting weapons of mass destruction in space or on celestial bodies, and opening the mysteries and benefits of space to every nation. We shall further propose cooperative efforts between all nations in weather prediction and eventually in weather control. We shall propose, finally, a global system of communications satellites linking the whole world in telegraph and telephone and radio and television. The day need not be far away when such a system will televise the proceedings of this body to every corner of the world for the benefit of peace.

#### WORLD ECONOMIC GROWTH

But the mysteries of outer space must not divert our eyes or our energies from the harsh realities that face our fellow men. Political sovereignty is but a mockery without the means of meeting poverty and illiteracy and disease. Self-determination is but a slogan if the future holds no hope.

That is why my nation -- which has freely shared its capital and its technology to help others help themselves -- now proposes officially designating this decade of the 1960's as the United Nations Decade of Development. Under the framework of that Resolution, the United Nations' existing efforts in promoting economic growth can be expanded and coordinated. Regional surveys and training institutes can now pool the talents of many. New research, technical assistance and pilot projects can unlock the wealth of less developed lands and untapped waters. And development can become a cooperative and not a competitive enterprise -- to enable all nations, however diverse in their systems and beliefs, to become in fact as well as in law free and equal nations.

#### COLONIALISM

My country favors a world of free and equal states. We agree with those who say that colonialism is a key issue in this Assembly. But let the full facts of that issue be discussed in full.

On the one hand is the fact that, since the close of World War II, a world-wide declaration of independence has transformed nearly 1 billion people and 9 million square miles into 42 free and independent states. Less than 2 percent of the world's population now lives in "dependent" territories.

I do not ignore the remaining problems of traditional colonialism which still confront this body. Those problems will be solved, with patience, good will and determination. Within the limits of our responsibility in such matters, my country intends to be a participant and not merely an observer, in the peaceful, expeditious movement of nations from the status of colonies to the partnership of equals. That continuing tide of self-determination, which runs so strong, has our sympathy and our support.

But colonialism in its harshest forms is not only the exploitation of new nations by old, of dark skins by light -- or the subjugation of the poor by the rich. My nation was once a colony -- and we know what colonialism means; the exploitation and subjugation of the weak by the powerful, of the many by the few, of the governed who have given no consent to be governed, whatever their continent, their class or their color.

And that is why there is no ignoring the fact that the tide of self-determination has not reached the communist empire where a population far larger than that officially termed "dependent" lives under governments installed by foreign troops instead of free institutions -- under a system which knows only one party and one belief -- which suppresses free debate, and free elections, and free newspapers, and free books and free trade unions -- and which builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners. Let us debate colonialism in full -- and apply the principle of free choice and the practice of free plebiscites in every corner of the globe.

#### LAOS NEGOTIATIONS

Finally, as President of the United States, I consider it my duty to report to this Assembly on two threats to the peace which are not on your crowded agenda, but which causes us, and most of you, the deepest concern.

The first threat on which I wish to report is widely misunderstood: the smoldering coals of war in Southeast Asia. South Vietnam is already under attack -- sometimes by a single assassin, sometimes by a band of guerrillas, recently by full battalions. The peaceful borders of Burma, Cambodia and India have been repeatedly violated. And the peaceful people of Laos are in danger of losing the independence they gained not so long ago.

No one can call these "wars of liberation". For these are free countries living under governments. Nor are these aggressions any less real because men are knifed in their homes and not shot in the fields of battle.

The very simple question confronting the world community is whether measures can be devised to protect the small and weak from such tactics. For if they are successful in Laos and South Vietnam, the gates will be opened wide.

The United States seeks for itself no base, no territory, no special position in this area of any kind. We support a truly neutral and independent Laos, its people free from outside interference, living at peace with themselves and with their neighbors, assured that their territory will not be used for attacks on others, and under a government comparable (as Mr. Krushchev and I agreed at Vienna) to Cambodia and Burma.

But now the negotiations over Laos are reaching a crucial stage. The ceasefire is at best precarious. The rainy season is coming to an end. Laotian territory is being used to infiltrate South Vietnam. The world community must recognize -- all those who are involved -- that this potent threat to Laotian peace and freedom is indivisible from all other threats to their own.

#### BERLIN CRISIS

Secondly, I wish to report to you on the crisis over Germany and Berlin. This is not the time or the place for immoderate tones, but the world community is entitled to know the very simple issues as we see them. If there is a crisis it is because an existing peace is under threat -- because an existing island of free people is under pressure -- because solemn agreements are being treated with indifference. Established international rights are being threatened with unilateral usurpation. Peaceful circulation has been interrupted by barbed wire and concrete blocks.

One recalls the order of the Czar in Pushkin's Boris Godunov: "Take steps at this very hour that our frontiers be fenced in by barriers.... That not a single soul pass o'er the border, that not a hare be able to run or a crow to fly."

It is assured to allege that we are threatening a war merely to prevent the Soviet Union and East Germany from signing a so-called "treaty" of peace. The Western Allies are not concerned with any paper arrangement the Soviets may wish to make with a regime of their own creation, on territory occupied by their own troops and governed by their own agents. No such action can affect either our rights or our responsibilities.

If there is a dangerous crisis in Berlin -- and there is -- it is because of threats against the vital interests and the deep commitments of the Western Powers, and the freedom of West Berlin. We cannot yield these interests. We cannot fail these commitments. We cannot surrender the freedom of these people for whom we are responsible. A "peace treaty" which carried with it the provisions which destroy the peace would be a fraud. A "free city" which was not genuinely free would suffocate freedom and would be an infamy.

For a city or a people to be truly free, they must have the secure right without economic, political or police pressure, to make their own choice and to live their own lives. And as I have said before, if anyone doubts the extent to which our presence is desired by the people of West Berlin, we are ready to have that question submitted to a free vote in all Berlin and, if possible, among all the German people.

The elementary fact about this crisis is that it is unnecessary. The elementary tools for a peaceful settlement are to be found in the charter. Under its law, agreements are to be kept, unless changed by all those who made them. Established rights are to be respected. The political disposition of people should rest upon their own wishes, freely expressed in plebiscites or free elections. If there are legal problems, they can be solved by legal means. If there is a threat of force, it must be rejected. If there is desire for change, it must be a subject for negotiation and if there is negotiation, it must be rooted in mutual respect and concern for the rights of others.

The Western Powers have calmly resolved to defend, by whatever means are forced upon them, their obligations and their access to the free citizens of West Berlin and the self-determination of those citizens. This generation learned from bitter experience that either brandishing or yielding to threats can only lead to war. But firmness and reason can lead to the kind of peaceful solution in which my country profoundly believes.

We are committed to no rigid formula. We see no perfect solution. We recognize that troops and tanks can, for a time, keep a nation divided against its will, however unwise that policy may seem to us. But we believe a peaceful agreement is possible which protects the freedom of West Berlin and allied presence and access, while recognizing the historic and legitimate interests of others in assuring European security.

The possibilities of negotiation are now being explored; it is too early to report what the prospects may be. For our part, we would be glad to report at the appropriate time that a solution has been found. For there is no need for a crisis over Berlin, threatening the peace -- and if those who created this crisis desire peace, there will be peace and freedom in Berlin.

#### TIME OF DECISION

The events and decisions of the next ten months may well decide the fate of man for the next ten thousand years. There will be no avoiding those events. There will be no appeal from these decisions. And we in this hall shall be remembered either as part of the generation that turned this planet into a flaming funeral pyre or the generation that met its vow "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

In the endeavor to meet that vow, I pledge you every effort this nation possesses. I pledge you that we shall neither commit nor provoke aggression -- that we shall neither flee nor invoke the threat of force -- that we shall never negotiate out of fear, we shall never fear to negotiate.

Terror is not a new weapon. Throughout history it has been used by those who could not prevail, either by persuasion or example. But inevitably they fail -- either because men are not afraid to die for a life worth living -- or because the terrorists themselves came to realize that free men can not be frightened by

threats, and that aggression would meet its own response. And it is in the light of that history that every nation today should know, be he friend or foe, that the United States has both the will and the weapons to join free men in standing up to their responsibilities.

But I come here today to look across this world of threats to the world of peace. In that search we cannot expect any final triumph -- for new problems will always arise. We cannot expect that all nations will adopt like systems -- for conformity is the jailer of freedom, and the enemy of growth. Nor can we expect to reach our goal by contrivance, by fiat or even by the wishes of all.

But however close we sometimes seem to that dark and final abyss, let no man of peace and freedom despair. For he does not stand alone. If we all can persevere -- if we can in every land and office look beyond our own shores and ambitions -- then surely the age will dawn in which the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

Ladies and gentlemen of this assembly -- the decision is ours. Never have the nations of the world had so much to lose -- or so much to gain. Together we shall save our planet -- or together we shall perish in its flames. Save it we can -- and save it we must -- and then shall we earn the eternal thanks of mankind and, as peace makers, the eternal blessing of God.

## NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAM

Following is the text of a Sept. 21 letter from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting a development program for the national forests:

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am pleased to transmit to the House of Representatives (the Senate) a report prepared by the Department of Agriculture setting forth "A Development Program for the National Forests."

This report is the response of the Department of Agriculture to the request I made in my messages to the Congress on natural resources and on American agriculture that forest development on public lands be accelerated. The developmental program recommended in the report modifies and supplements the 1959 National Forest Program submitted by the preceding Administration. The principal components of the new program are (1) substantially broadened and intensified recreation resource management, (2) acceleration of timber harvesting and management, (3) adjustment of the road and trail program to provide needed multiple-purpose roads and, (4) acquisition of needed tracts within national forests boundaries, especially those having recreational values.

As our nation's population increases and our industrialization grows, the obligation to preserve and to protect our nation's forests becomes greater. The forward-looking program outlined in this report holds great hope. Congressional interest in our national forests has always been high -- an interest this Administration shares. I am confident that this program will be carefully reviewed by the appropriate Congressional committees and that significant progress can be made in this important field.

Sincerely,  
John F. Kennedy

## AIRPORT GRANTS

Following is a Sept. 20 statement of the President on signing HR 8102, extending the Federal Airport Act: (Weekly Report p. 1623)

I am happy to approve this extension of the Federal Airport Act. This program is vital to our economy, our defense, and the growth and safety of our aviation industry.

I am particularly gratified by the action of Congress in providing the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency with the funds necessary to execute grant agreements over a three-year period. Such long-term assurance is essential if the States and local communities are to plan their airport programs effectively.

The bill also includes many new safety provisions. Airport landing aids will now be required in airport projects; and there is a special fund to develop airports to serve private flying and thus relieve congestion at busy airports serving commercial airlines.

Ever-increasing safety of transportation must be a continuing goal. I have directed the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to establish priorities among projects based on safety considerations and to develop a classification system for civil airports based on suitability for safe use by various kinds of traffic as a part of the national system.

## CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Remarks of the President Sept. 21 on signing HR 8666, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961: (Weekly Report p. 1630)

I am delighted to sign the new Fulbright-Hays Act. This ceremony has historic significance because it marks full recognition by the Congress of the importance of a more comprehensive program of educational and cultural activities as a component of our foreign relations.

The varied pieces of legislation, beginning with the Fulbright Act of 1946, following through with the Smith-Mundt bill and others, have now been gathered together and expanded to form for the first time a solid base for more effective activity in this most essential field.

I want to congratulate and express my appreciation to Senator Fulbright, whose name has long been a household symbol in the world for this great phase of our national and international life, and to Congressman Wayne Hays who has so skillfully and conscientiously steered this legislation through the House.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Remarks of the President Sept. 22 on signing S 279, the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961: (Weekly Report p. 1569)

I am happy to approve S 279, Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961.

The future of our country depends upon our younger people who will occupy positions of responsibility and leadership in the coming days. Yet for eleven years juvenile delinquency has been increasing. No city or state in our country has been immune. This is a matter of national concern and requires national action.

With this legislation the Federal Government becomes an active partner with states and local communities to prevent and control the spread of delinquency. Though initiative and primary responsibility for coping with delinquency reside with families and local communities, the Federal Government can provide leadership, guidance and assistance.

The Secretary of HEW will administer the Act. He will, however, work closely with the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, which I have appointed to bring about a more effective coordination of federal resources in this field. This Committee includes the Attorney General as chairman, and the Secretary of Labor, along with the Secretary of HEW.

The resources provided under this program will help local communities in their efforts to stem the tide of juvenile delinquency and youthful offenses, and thus contribute to the preservation of human resources in this vital area of the life of our nation.

I want to express my appreciation to the Members of both parties of both Houses for their efforts in this area which are of concern to us all.

## SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Remarks of the President Sept. 22 on signing HR 7916, the saline water conversion program: (Weekly Report p. 1573)

I am glad to approve HR 7916, which expands and extends the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Department of the Interior. This Act authorizes the appropriation of 75 million dollars for research and development over the next six years, and extends the 1958 Demonstration Plant Act to 1970.

The enactment of this bill into law is very important to the future of our country. Present shortages of water are already adversely affecting industrial development in important sections of the United States. Unless these necessary steps are taken now, within fifteen years these shortages will become a serious handicap. This bill opens the door to development of a means whereby low cost water can be made available from limitless sources.



Cheap conversion of saline and brackish water is a goal within our reach, and dedicated efforts will answer the hopes which have attracted the attention of mankind for many centuries. In less than a decade, the cost of converting salt water has been reduced from about five dollars per thousand gallons to almost one dollar per thousand gallons. While this progress is significant and encouraging, our objective, which is to make fresh water secured from salt or brackish water, competitive with other fresh water, is still to be achieved.

There is nothing, really, that we can do in this country that can mean more in the long run to our people and to people all around the world than to be able to make an important and significant scientific breakthrough in this area. This legislation helps and moves us towards that goal, and we want to express America's appreciation and thanks to everyone in the country and to the Members of Congress who have concerned themselves in this matter over the years.

## PEACE CORPS

Remarks of the President Sept. 22 on the signing of HR 7500, the Peace Corps Bill: (Weekly Report p. 1614)

With the enactment of this legislation, an avenue is provided by which Americans can serve their country in the cause of world peace and understanding and simultaneously assist other nations toward their legitimate goals of freedom and opportunity.

I want particularly to express pleasure at the bipartisan effort and support in the shaping of this new Agency.

Already more than thirteen thousand Americans have offered their services to the Peace Corps. By the end of the year almost one thousand will be serving overseas or completing their training in the United States. By July of next year we hope to have twenty-seven hundred in training or abroad.

These men and women are going overseas at the request of the host nations. They will be doing specific, needed jobs. They will be working at a level and living at a level comparable to the citizens of the foreign nations. They will be farmers and teachers, craftsmen and nurses, doctors and technicians of all kinds. They will be a cross-section of the finest men and women that this nation has to offer.

The sure sign of a good idea is that you can follow it, and I am pleased that several other nations have decided to establish Peace Corps agencies of their own.

Much credit for what has been done must go to Congressional leaders like the men and women in this room, and the scores of other dedicated Americans who have given their advice and counsel.

Also I want to express my esteem for the most effective lobbyist on the Washington scene, Mr. Sargent Shriver.

## RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Statement by the President Sept. 22 on signing S 2395, amending the Railroad Retirement Act: (Weekly Report p. 1578)

I have today signed S 2395, amending the Railroad Retirement Act to permit early retirement on a reduced annuity by male railroad workers.

It is appropriate and desirable to provide railroad employees benefits similar to the early retirement benefits recently provided under the Social Security Act. However, this bill differs in one major respect from the recent amendments to the Social Security Act. The early retirement benefits under that Act are computed so their lifetime actuarial value is the same as in regular retirement and there will be no net cost to the system. Under S 2395 the early retirement benefits for railroad workers are higher than actuarially warranted and the bill will add a relatively small but significant additional financial burden on the system. In different circumstances I would have disapproved this bill.

The railroad retirement system is already in serious financial trouble. Since 1959 the actuarial deficiency of the system has risen from .61% of payroll on a level premium basis to 1.69% of payroll, or \$73 million a year, according to the Railroad Retirement Board's Eighth Actuarial Valuation. S 2395 will add \$2 million a year to this deficiency.

The railroad unemployment insurance system is also in difficult financial straits and has in recent years borrowed more than \$200 million.

I therefore urge the Congress to take appropriate action in the next session to restore these systems to healthy financial self-sufficiency. To provide assistance from the Executive Branch, I am instructing the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, in consultation with representatives of the industry and of the labor organizations, to undertake a review of the problem and to develop appropriate suggestions for my consideration. It is my hope that the results of the study and the recommendations can be presented to the Congress early in the next session.

## D.C. RAILROAD SIDING VETO

President Kennedy Sept. 22 vetoed a bill (HR 8466) authorizing the construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Taylor St. Northeast in the District of Columbia. The bill was introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) Aug. 2, 1961, passed by the House Aug. 28 and by the Senate Sept. 7, and vetoed Sept. 22. Following is the complete text of a memorandum explaining the President's veto of the bill:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I return herewith, without my approval, HR 8466, "To authorize the construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Taylor Street, Northeast, District of Columbia."

The bill authorizes the issuance of a permit to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to use a small portion of public space for the construction of a railroad siding. The siding will permit the further industrial development of land lying along the railroad's right-of-way.

Unfortunately, this area lies within the proposed right-of-way for the projected freeway, Interstate 95 S, for which acquisition of the privately-owned property should start in the next few years. For the Government to encourage the private development of property which it plans to acquire for public use seems inappropriate.

Business interests locating in the area might, if they are unaware of the plans for its ultimate use, be subject to dislocation and financial loss. Extensive industrial development would also unquestionably increase costs to the Federal and District Governments when the right-of-way is acquired.

The bill received only brief consideration by the Congress and there was no opportunity for some of the Federal agencies concerned with the development of the District to be heard. I believe all aspects of the matter should receive the thorough consideration of the Congress.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

## D.C. RETIREMENT BENEFITS VETO

President Kennedy Sept. 22 vetoed a bill (S 1528) increasing by 10 percent the retirement benefits of former members of the District of Columbia Police and Fire Department, the Park Police, the White House Police and the Secret Service and further extending relief benefits to the widows and children of deceased members of these forces. The bill was introduced by Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) April 6, 1961, passed by the Senate Sept. 7, and by the House Sept. 11, and vetoed Sept. 22. Following is the complete text of a memorandum by the President explaining his veto of the bill:

TO THE SENATE:

I return herewith, without my approval, S 1528 "To increase the relief or retirement compensation of certain former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the United States Secret Service; and of widows and children of certain deceased former officers and members of such forces, department or service."

This bill is a re-enactment of a similar proposal in the last Congress which President Eisenhower expressed disapproval of on September 24, 1959.

I find objectionable that portion of the bill which increases by 10% the annuities of certain former members of the Police, Fire Department and Secret Service.

Already, as a result of the Equalization Act of 1923, which gives an automatic proportionate increase in annuities whenever active duty policemen and firemen receive them, a significant number of these retirees now receive a larger pension than their

annual salaries while on active duty. The record also indicates that this group is much more generously treated than other District Government annuitants who are covered by other retirement programs. The proposal would compound the existing disparity and is inconsistent with essential objectives of fairness and impartiality to all employees.

The provisions of the bill affecting widows and surviving minor children of deceased policemen and firemen who retired prior to October 1, 1956, are a different matter. Their annuities were last adjusted in 1949, and, in the years since, this fixed income has diminished in value with each increase in the cost of living. S 1918, which has passed the Senate, provides for an early increase in these annuities and I am hopeful that the House of Representatives will pass this bill promptly.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

## DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Following is the text of a Sept. 26 statement by President Kennedy on signing HR 9118, creating a U.S. disarmament agency: (See p. 1655)

With the signing of HR 9118 there is created the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

This act symbolizes the importance the United States places on arms control and disarmament in its foreign policy. The creation for the first time by an act of Congress of a special organization to deal with arms control and disarmament matters emphasizes the high priority that attaches to our efforts in this direction.

Our ultimate goal, as the act points out, is a world free from war and free from the dangers and burdens of armaments, in which the use of force is subordinated to the rule of law, and in which international adjustments to a changed world are achieved peacefully.

It is a complex and difficult task to reconcile through negotiation the many security interests of all nations, to achieve disarmament. But the existence of this agency will provide new and better tools for this effort.

I am pleased by the bipartisan support this bill enjoyed in the Congress. The leaders of both political parties gave encouragement and assistance.

The new agency brings renewed hope for agreement and progress in the critical battle for survival of mankind.

## SCHOOL AID REQUEST

Following is the text of a Sept. 9 letter from President Kennedy to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) requesting a one year extension of the National Defense Education Act and impacted areas school aid: (Weekly Report p. 1569, 1617)

September 9, 1961

Dear Senator Mansfield:

You have asked my views concerning legislation to extend aid for schools in federally impacted areas and to extend the National Defense Education Act.

As you know, my recommendations to the Congress for legislation to help achieve educational excellence in this country included continuation of the federally impacted area program and extension and strengthening of the National Defense Education Act. I still believe that both of these steps are urgently needed.

An extension of these programs should make it possible for the Congress to make a careful review of their content and costs next year. School aid to federally impacted areas could then be reexamined to update its operation and effect possible economies. Also, the increased demands which are being thrust upon this Nation make it especially important that we give consideration next year to strengthening those provisions of the National Defense Education Act which improve the quality of education in this country.

Therefore in my judgment a 1-year extension of school aid for impacted areas and the National Defense Education Act provide the best assurance that reevaluation of legislation affecting education will take place early next year.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN F. KENNEDY

## OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see p. 1597):

Sept. 5 -- Telegram to General Motors Corp. and United Auto Workers union representatives negotiating work contracts in Detroit, Michigan. The President said: "I am confident that you can, by exercising industrial statesmanship, achieve a settlement which is fair and reasonable to both shareholders and workers and which preserves price stability in the industry."

Sept. 6 -- Statement of New Year greetings to Jewish citizens celebrating Rosh Hashanah.

Sept. 6 -- Proclamation designating Oct. 2, 1961 as Child Health Day, 1961.

Sept. 6 -- Letter to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, and General Services Administrator John L. Moore urging more rapid publication of the history of U.S. diplomacy.

Sept. 7 -- Announcement that the President had accepted the international agreement reached July 17-21 at meetings in Geneva regarding the importing and exporting of cotton.

Sept. 9 -- Statement with Britain Prime Minister Harold Macmillan expressing "deepest regret" that Russia had not accepted a proposal to prohibit nuclear weapon tests in the earth's atmosphere.

Sept. 11 -- Proclamation imposing import restrictions on certain cotton products (see above).

Sept. 12 -- Announcement that the President had invited Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Korea Lt. General Park Chung Hee to visit the U.S. Nov. 15 and 16.

Sept. 12 -- Remarks at swearing-in ceremonies of U.S. United Nations delegation.

Sept. 12 -- Remarks on greeting Indonesia President Sukarno and Mali President Keita at Andrews Air Force base in U.S. to deliver message from the conference of non-aligned nations.

Sept. 13 -- Toast to Sukarno and Keita at State luncheon.

Sept. 13 -- Statement at conclusion of Sukarno and Keita visit.

Sept. 13 -- Letter to U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg extending congratulations to the scientists and engineers who made the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron at Brookhaven National Laboratory possible.

Sept. 14 -- Letter to United Steelworkers of America President David J. McDonald thanking him for his pledge to give "full weight" to public interest in contract negotiations with the steel industry in 1962.

Sept. 16 -- Telegram to Burma Prime Minister U Nu offering U.S. aid to relieve suffering caused by floods.

Sept. 18 -- Proclamation carrying out an agreement granting concessions to compensate in part for escape-clause action on spring clothespins.

Sept. 18 -- Message to Congress asking for supplemental appropriations of \$308,017,000 for fiscal 1962 for various Executive Branch agencies and \$279,650 for fiscal 1961 for the Legislative Branch.

Sept. 18 -- Statement on death of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Sept. 18 -- Letter to U.S. Tariff Commission members asking that a supplemental investigation be made to determine whether import restrictions on tung oil and tung nuts were still needed.

Sept. 18 -- Proclamation designating Oct. 11 as General Pulaski's Memorial day.

Sept. 19 -- Greetings to Peru President Don Manuel Prado on arrival in U.S. for state visit.

Sept. 19 -- Toasts to Prado at state dinner.

Sept. 19 -- Proclamation directing that U.S. flag be displayed at half-staff on all U.S. buildings until the body of Dag Hammarskjold was laid to rest.

Sept. 20 -- Letter to International Cooperation Administration Director Henry R. Labouisse thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the Administration's foreign aid plans.

Sept. 20 -- Statement in behalf of the United Community Campaigns of America fund drive.

Sept. 20 -- Executive Order regarding the declassification, downgrading or upgrading of classified and restricted security data.

## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 87-229

S 2016 -- Give Walker River Paiute Tribe the reserved minerals underlying its reservation. BIBLE (D Nev.) and Cannon (D Nev.) -- 6/2/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 28. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-230

S 344 -- Amend Seneca Leasing Act of 1950. KEATING (R N.Y.) and Javits (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-231

S 203 -- Declare that the U.S. holds in trust certain public domain lands for certain New Mexico pueblos. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) and Anderson (D N.M.) -- 1/6/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-232

S 322 -- Make funds available to Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 1/10/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, 1961. Senate passed May 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-233

S 685 -- Amend Coast and Geodetic Survey Commissioned Officers Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/30/61 -- Senate Commerce reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 3. House passed, amended, Aug. 21. House receded from its amendments Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-234

S 935 -- Provide relief for certain members of the Air and Army National Guard. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 7/24/61 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 17, 1961. Senate passed July 20. House Judiciary reported Aug. 23. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-235

S 1518 -- Provide for disposition of judgment funds of the Omaha Tribe of Indians. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/6/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-236

S 48 (HR 4934) -- Authorize Secretary of the Army to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/5/61 -- Senate Public Works reported June 6, 1961. Senate passed June 12. (House Agriculture reported HR 4934 Sept. 1.) House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-237

S 2216 -- Authorize transfer of three units of Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project to landowners with project. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) and Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 7/10/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-238

HR 256 -- Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/3/61 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 14. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 5. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-239

HR 1021 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re peanuts. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Agriculture reported July 13, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 16. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-240

HR 1098 -- Provide that a flag shall be furnished to drape the casket of each deceased veteran of the Mexican border service. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Veterans Affairs reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Finance reported Aug. 28. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-241

HR 2877 -- Authorize federal contribution to Okla. for civil defense project. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 1/18/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 25, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 31. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-242

HR 3222 -- Expand jurisdiction of D.C. Municipal court. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/25/61 -- House District of Columbia reported July 6, 1961. House passed July 10. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-243

HR 6309 (S 1690) -- Increase certain limitations in payments under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 because of operating differential subsidies. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 4/13/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. (Senate Commerce reported S 1690 June 29.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-244

HR 3296 -- Authorize nomination of citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as cadet-midshipmen at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. KYL (R Iowa) -- 1/25/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Commerce reported Aug. 29. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-245

HR 7044 -- Amend D.C. Life Insurance Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 5/15/61 -- House District of Columbia reported June 23, 1961. House passed June 26. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-246

HR 7265 -- Provide a new basis for determining certain marital property rights in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 5/24/61 -- House District of Columbia reported July 6, 1961. House passed July 10. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 29. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-247

HR 8033 -- Authorize delegation of certain duties to employee boards of ICC. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/10/61 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1961. House passed Aug. 8. Senate Commerce reported Aug. 30. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-248

HR 8032 -- Amend D.C. Healing Arts Practice Act. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/10/61 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 14. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-249

HR 6495 -- Amend D.C. Life Insurance Act re credit unions. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 4/19/61 -- House District of Columbia reported June 23, 1961. House passed June 26. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 14, 1961.

## Public Law 87-250

S 1540 -- Amend law establishing an Indian revolving loan fund. METCALF (D Mont.) and Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/12/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29. House passed, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 11. House agreed to conference report Sept. 13. President signed Sept. 15, 1961.

## Public Law 87-251

HR 1627 -- Provide relief for Princess Anne County School Board, Va. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Judiciary reported April 13, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 30. Senate passed Sept. 1. President signed Sept. 15, 1961.

## Public Law 87-252

HR 3156 -- Make Panama Canal Co. immune from attachment or garnishment of salaries owed to its employees. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/24/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 3, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Commerce reported Sept. 12. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 16, 1961.

## Public Law 87-253

HR 176 -- Setting representation on the Judicial Conference of the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Judiciary reported July 10, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Senate passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 19, 1961.

## Public Law 87-254

S 1368 (HR 2488) -- Provide for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/16/61 -- Senate Commerce reported Aug. 9, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 1. (House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported HR 2488 Aug. 31.) House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 19, 1961.



## Public Law 87-255

HR 8102 (S 1703) -- Extend Federal Airport Act. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/12/61 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1961. House passed Aug. 1. (Senate Commerce reported S 1703 Aug. 1.) Senate passed, amended, Aug. 22. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 19. President signed Sept. 20, 1961.

## Public Law 87-256

HR 8666 (S 1154) -- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 8/14/61 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 31, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. (Senate Foreign Relations reported S 1154 June 14.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 15. House agreed to conference report Sept. 16. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-257

HR 8719 -- Extend for two years authority to make temporary appointments and promotions in Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 8/15/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 24, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-258

HR 2883 -- Re defense in suits against federal employees resulting from their operation of federal vehicles. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/61 -- House Judiciary reported April 25, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 14. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-259

HR 4669 -- Re gambling in D.C. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 2/21/61 -- House District of Columbia reported June 23, 1961. House passed June 26. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 31. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-260

HR 2924 -- Repeal an act relating to the filing of adverse claims re minerals in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/18/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1961. House passed June 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 12. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-261

HR 5852 -- Provide for free entry of towing carriage for use by University of Michigan. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 3/22/61 -- House Ways and Means reported June 21, 1961. House passed June 29. Senate Finance reported Aug. 31. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-262

HR 6302 -- Transfer Freedmens Hospital, D.C., to Howard University. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/13/61 -- House Education and Labor reported July 19, 1961. House passed Aug. 9. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 5. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-263

HR 6667 -- Remove certain liabilities of the U.S. re microfilming papers of U.S. Presidents. JONES (D Mo.) -- 4/26/61 -- House Administration reported Aug. 14, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 7. Senate passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-264

HR 7371 -- Appropriations for the State and Justice Departments and the Judiciary for fiscal 1962. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/29/61 -- House Appropriations reported May 29, 1961. House passed June 1. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 14. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 30. House agreed to conference report Sept. 12. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 13. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-265

HR 8072 -- Appropriations for D.C. for fiscal 1962. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 7/10/61 -- House Appropriations reported July 10, 1961. House passed July 12. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 13. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 14. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 16. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-266

HR 6732 (S 1808) -- Encourage construction and maintenance of American flag vessels built in U.S. shipyards. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/1/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. (Senate Commerce reported S 1808 Aug. 7.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-267

HR 7622 -- Authorize certain gift enterprises in D.C. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 6/13/61 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 14. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 1. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-268

HR 6969 -- Re payment of death pension in connection with certain service-connected deaths. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/10/61 -- House Veterans Affairs reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Finance reported Aug. 31. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-269

HR 7447 -- Provide for immediate disposition of certain waterfowl feathers. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 25, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 24. Senate passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-270

HR 7043 -- Re classification and salary changes for certain federal employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/15/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 22, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 1. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## Public Law 87-271

HR 6974 (S 1185) -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/10/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. (Senate Commerce reported S 1185 May 4.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 1. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 21, 1961.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE                 | Indians, D.C., Territories    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS              | Judiciary                     |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE         | Commemorative                 |
| Education                      | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY          |
| Health                         | Armed Services & Defense      |
| Welfare                        | Atomic Energy & Space         |
| Housing                        | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES   |
| Veterans                       | Lands                         |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY              | Resources & Public Works      |
| International Affairs          | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY    |
| Immigration                    | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT          | Commerce                      |
| Congress                       | Labor                         |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation                |
| Government Operations          | Taxes                         |
| Post Office & Civil Service    | Tariffs                       |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through Sept. 26, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,644	9,480
Joint Resolutions	144	593
Concurrent		
Resolutions	55	401
Simple Resolutions	227	481
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>10,955</b>

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2564 - 2644  
HR 9264 - 9480

Resolutions

S J Res 139 - 144  
S Con Res 49 - 55  
S Res 213 - 227  
H J Res 578 - 592  
H Con Res 397 - 401  
H Res 467 - 481

# 1. Agriculture

## SENATE

- S 2620 -- Provide U.S. participation in international programs of assistance which utilize agricultural commodities. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 9/22/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.  
 S 2630 -- Establish a lending program to finance processing and distribution of agricultural commodities. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 9/23/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.  
 S 2638 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for state forestry work. MUSKIE (D Maine), Long (D Mo.), Case (R S.D.), Burdick (D N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Williams (D N.J.), Eastland (D Miss.), Wiley (R Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Smith (D Mass.), Stennis (D Miss.), Mundt (R S.D.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Hart (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Yarborough (D Texas), Bible (D Nev.) -- 9/26/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

## HOUSE

- HR 9274 -- Similar to HR 9219. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 9/18/61.  
 HR 9282 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act as reenacted by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 9/18/61 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 9290 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 9/19/61 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 9329 -- Prohibit payment under 1962 feed grain program for retirement of phantom acres. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 9/20/61 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 9393 -- Permit agencies of the U.S. to purchase meat and meat products which satisfy state inspection procedures and standards if substantially equivalent to corresponding federal procedures and standards. WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 9/22/61 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 9426 -- Provide termination of programs of price support for agricultural commodities by Dec. 31, 1966. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 9/23/61 -- Agriculture.

# 2. Appropriations

## NO INTRODUCTIONS

# 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION

### HOUSE

- HR 9316 -- Establish Federal Advisory Council on Arts. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/20/61 -- Education and Labor.  
 HR 9456 -- Produce and distribute educational and training films for deaf. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 9/26/61 -- Education and Labor.

## HEALTH

### HOUSE

- HR 9266 -- Similar to HR 9141. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 9/16/61.  
 HR 9331 -- Amend clause (3) of section 402(a) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 9/20/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9346 -- Provide increased scientific research re staphylococci infections. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9347 -- Amend Federal air pollution control law to provide more effective program of air pollution control. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9352 -- Provide public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance, extend duration of federal air pollution control law. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 9/21/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9374 -- Amend effective date provision of "Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act." KILGORE (D Texas) -- 9/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 9440 -- Establish an Office of Nutrition in Department of Health, Education and Welfare. KING (D Utah) -- 9/25/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## WELFARE

### HOUSE

- HR 9298 -- Amend Social Security Act to establish a new federal-state program to assist victims of chronic respiratory polio who must spend their lives in iron lungs. MCSWEEEN (D La.) -- 9/19/61 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 9299 -- Amend Social Security Act to authorize grants, contracts, and jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research re maternal and child health services and crippled children's services. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/19/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9360 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9361 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide child of insured individual, after attaining age 18, may continue to receive child's insurance benefits until he attains age 21 if he is a full-time student. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9362 -- Provide coverage under OASDI for all officers and employees of the U.S. and instrumentalities. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9363 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for qualified dependent relatives of certain insured individuals. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9383 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act to make permanent the right of a state, under its plan for aid to dependent children, to deny aid to a child because of immoral or improper conditions in home where he resides and provide aid to such a child when removed to a foster home. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 9/22/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9392 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act to deny federal assistance for families of women who are mothers of two or more illegitimate children. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 9/22/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9424 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that child of an insured individual may receive child's insurance benefits even though he has attained age 18 if he is under 21 and is a full-time student attending a college or university. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 9/23/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 9458 -- Establish Bureau of Senior Citizens within Department of Health, Education and Welfare. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/26/61 -- Education and Labor.

## HOUSING

### SENATE

- S 2582 -- Amend section 103(a) of Housing Act of 1949. PASTORE (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 9/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 S 2624 -- Increase supply of available investment capital for financing of sales and rental housing by extending to certain corporate obligations FHA insurance benefits similar to those available for mortgages. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 9/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

- HR 9297 -- Amend title II of National Housing Act to provide FHA mortgage insurance for individuals purchasing dwelling units in cooperative housing projects in same way as provided for individuals purchasing other single-family residences. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/19/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 9330 -- Amend section 103 (a) of Housing Act of 1949. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 9/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 9418 -- Establish a new program of loans from a revolving fund by Housing and Home Finance Administrator to assist in housing for middle-income families. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 9422 -- Amend National Housing Act to provide specific authority for insurance by Federal Housing Administration, under its home improvement loan programs, of loans for construction of civil defense shelters. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.

## VETERANS

### HOUSE

- HR 9452 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation, education and training, mustering-out and loan guarantee benefits for veterans called or ordered to active duty, or whose enlistments are extended, after July 30, 1961. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 9/26/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

# 4. Foreign Policy

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SENATE

- S 2581 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 9/20/61 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S 2618 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide for certain World War II losses. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 9/22/61 -- Calendar.

## HOUSE

- HR 9292 -- Regulate foreign trade of the U.S. by providing safeguards to domestic industry against unfair and destructive imports, authorize reciprocal trade agreements between the U.S. and foreign countries. BOW (R Ohio) -- 9/19/61 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 9324 -- Similar to HR 9292. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 9/20/61.  
 HR 9326 -- Suspend all payments and contributions by the U.S. to the UN pending completion of an investigation by a joint congressional committee of UN operations in Congo. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 9/20/61 -- Rules.  
 HR 9350 -- Pay reward to individuals who supply information leading to identification of any person, persons, or international movement who may have been criminally responsible for death of Dag Hammarskjold. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 9427 -- Provide for denial of passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further international Communist movement. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 9/23/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 9428 -- Create Freedom Commission. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 9/23/61 -- Un-American Activities.  
 HR 9463 -- Similar to HR 9428. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 9/26/61.  
 HR 9464 -- Provide compensation for certain World War II losses. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 H J Res 583 -- Similar to H J Res 517. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/22/61.  
 H J Res 584 -- Establish training program for governmental overseas employment of American youth. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/22/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H J Res 585 -- Similar to H J Res 524. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/22/61.  
 H J Res 589 -- Similar to H J Res 444. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 9/26/61.  
 H J Res 590 -- Similar to H J Res 524. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 9/26/61.  
 H J Res 591 -- Similar to H J Res 444. ROUSSELOT (R Calif.) -- 9/26/61.  
 H J Res 592 -- Similar to H J Res 444. BEERMANN (R Neb.) -- 9/26/61.  
 H J Res 593 -- Similar to H J Res 444. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 9/26/61.  
 H Con Res 398 -- Propose an international conference to evoke trade sanctions against nations not opposing Communists in cold war. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 9/22/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H Res 468 -- Call for a plebiscite in West Berlin upon question of its sovereignty. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 9/16/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

## IMMIGRATION

## SENATE

- S 2637 -- Render Cuban refugees eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 9/26/61 -- Judiciary.

## 5. General Government

## CONGRESS

## SENATE

- S J Res 139 -- Authorize President of the U.S. to award a medal to Doctor Gordon S. Seagrave. HART (D Mich.), Cooper (R Ky.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 9/18/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 S J Res 144 -- Fix beginning of second regular session of 87th Congress. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61 -- Passed.  
 S Con Res 49 -- Express regret on death of Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of United Nations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 9/23/61 -- Agreed.  
 S Con Res 52 -- Establish Joint Committee on Export Trade. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 9/22/61 -- Commerce.  
 S Con Res 53 -- Re travel by legislative and government employees on U.S. Air Flag Carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 9/23/61 -- Commerce.

## HOUSE

- HR 9300 -- Provide House of Representatives be composed of 439 Members beginning with 88th Congress. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 9/19/61 -- Judiciary.  
 H Con Res 401 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Community. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 9/26/61 -- Rules.  
 H Res 470 -- Provide salary increase for majority and minority employees. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 9/19/61 -- House Administration.  
 H Res 471 -- Re early passage of a long-term Sugar Act. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 9/20/61 -- Rules.

## CONSTITUTION &amp; CIVIL LIBERTIES

## SENATE

- S 2578 -- Make further provision re ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution by conventions in states. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 9/19/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 2579 -- Provide equitable representation of people in legislatures of states in conformity with requirements of Constitution. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 9/19/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 2595 -- Withdraw federal support and approval from apprenticeship programs which deny individuals an equal opportunity to participate on account of their race, color, or creed. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

- S 2625 -- Amend Hospital Survey and Construction Act to prohibit discrimination in any respect whatsoever on account of race, creed, or color in hospital facilities. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 9/23/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.  
 S J Res 141 -- Amend Constitution to assure equitable representation of people in legislatures of states. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 9/19/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S J Res 142 -- Amend Constitution re equal rights for men and women. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S J Res 143 -- Amend Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Dodd (D Conn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 9/23/61 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 9268 -- Prohibit discrimination in education, housing, public accommodations, and employment, or against public officials because of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 9/16/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9269 -- Similar to HR 9268. NIX (D Pa.) -- 9/16/61.  
 HR 9270 -- Similar to HR 9268. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 9/16/61.  
 HR 9323 -- Amend part III of Civil Rights Act of 1957. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/20/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9327 -- Similar to HR 9268. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 9/20/61.  
 HR 9344 -- Similar to HR 9268. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 9/21/61.  
 HR 9345 -- Similar to HR 9268. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 9/21/61.  
 HR 9389 -- Similar to HR 9323. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/22/61.  
 H J Res 578 -- Similar to H J Res 4. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 9/16/61.  
 H J Res 579 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 9/18/61.  
 H J Res 580 -- Similar to H J Res 4. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 9/19/61.  
 H J Res 582 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BRUCE (R Ind.) -- 9/22/61.  
 H J Res 586 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/23/61.  
 H J Res 587 -- Amend Constitution. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/23/61 -- Judiciary.

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

## SENATE

- S 2596 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to dispose of Ellis Island. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 9/21/61 -- Government Operations.  
 S 2627 -- Provide approval of a payment in lieu of taxes for fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, by Hawaii Housing Authority to city and county of Honolulu. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 9/23/61 -- Government Operations.

## HOUSE

- HR 9295 -- Convey surplus property of the U.S. to Cumberland County, N.C. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 9/19/61 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 9354 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to dispose of Ellis Island. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 9/21/61 -- Government Operations.

## POST OFFICE &amp; CIVIL SERVICE

## SENATE

- S 2564 -- Amend Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 9/16/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2587 -- Amend title 39, USC, re official correspondence of Vice Presidents and Members of Congress. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2588 -- Amend section 4369, title 39, USC. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2589 -- Pay compensation and restore employment benefits to certain federal officers and employees improperly deprived thereof. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2590 -- Amend title 39, USC, to restore salary to postmasters in post offices of fourth class in certain cases. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2591 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, re travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside continental U.S. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2592 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2593 -- Improve and encourage collective bargaining between management of Alaska Railroad and representatives of employees, permit to extent practicable adoption by Alaska Railroad of personnel policies and practices of railroad industry. BARTLETT (D Alaska) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## HOUSE

- HR 9265 -- Amend Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 and Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act. MORRISON (D La.) -- 9/16/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.



HR 9279 -- Deny use of U.S. postal service for carriage of Communist political propaganda. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 9/18/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9281 -- Similar to HR 9279. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 9/18/61.  
 HR 9317 -- Restore salary to postmasters in post offices of fourth class in certain cases. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 9/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9332 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide certain service in Coast and Geodetic Survey be considered military service. BROY-HILL (R Va.) -- 9/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9378 -- Extend fourth-class educational and library materials rate to playscripts. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9411 -- Similar to HR 9279. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61.  
 HR 9416 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 9/23/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9436 -- Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9454 -- Establish system for classification and compensation of engineering, scientific, and related positions in Federal Government. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 9/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9455 -- Similar to HR 9279. ROUSSELOT (R Calif.) -- 9/26/61.  
 HR 9457 -- Recognize federal employee unions; adjust grievances. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/26/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 9465 -- Similar to HR 9279. BEERMANN (R Neb.) -- 9/26/61.  
 H Con Res 397 -- Require compliance with section 901, Public Law 858, 74th Congress (46 U.S.C. 1241). BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 9/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

# INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

## SENATE

S 2570 -- Amend "An act to regulate height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital," approved September 22, 1950 (64 Stat. 903). BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 9/18/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 2571 -- Authorize grants for expansion and improvement of facilities of George Washington University Hospital in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 9/18/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 2585 -- Amend Life Insurance Act of District of Columbia to permit certain policies to be issued to members and employees of members of duly organized national veterans' organizations. BEALL (R Md.) (by request) -- 9/20/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 2612 -- Provide for appointment of Indian tribal court judges by judge of U.S. district court. CASE (R S.D.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

HR 9275 -- Donate to Stockbridge-Munsee community some submarginal lands of the U.S., make such parts of reservation involved. LAIRD (R Wis.) (by request) -- 9/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 9278 -- Provide a government for Trust Territory of Micronesia. KYL (R Iowa) -- 9/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 9342 -- Provide exchange of lands between the U.S. and Southern Ute Indian Tribe. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 9351 -- Issue certificates of citizenship in the Canal Zone. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 9/21/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9355 -- Amend "An act to regulate height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital," approved September 22, 1950 (64 Stat. 903), and for other purposes. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 9/21/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 HR 9384 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to erect a suitable monument to Arapahoe Indian Chiefs Sharpnose and Black Coal. HARRISON (R Wyo.) -- 9/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 HR 9441 -- Exempt life insurance companies from act regulating loaning of money on securities in District of Columbia. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/25/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 HR 9462 -- Place in trust status lands on Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 9/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## JUDICIARY

## SENATE

S 2601 -- Establish a uniform national policy re rights to inventions under contracts with the U.S. Government. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 2602 -- Make illegal manufacture for distribution and distribution in interstate or foreign commerce of certain deceptive gambling devices. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Ervin (D N.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 2617 -- Provide qualified interpreters to assist deaf defendants to understand proceedings in federal criminal actions. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.

S 2619 -- Amend PL 85-752 to give federal courts discretion to sentence certain narcotics addicts convicted of violating a law re narcotic drugs or marihuana. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 2635 -- Authorize Attorney General to call a national conference to study impact of social change upon federal and state law. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 9/25/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 2639 -- Amend title 35, USC, re oath of applicant for patent, and provisions of Trademark Act of July 5, 1946, re certification by applicant or application for trademark registration. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 9/26/61 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

HR 9301 -- Provide payment of interest on overtime compensation owing to employees of Alaska Railroad. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 9/19/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9315 -- Amend title 35, USC re oath of applicant for patent, and provisions of Trademark Act of July 5, 1946, re verification by applicant of application for trademark registration. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 9/20/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9353 -- Prohibit indirect financing of primaries and elections out of federal funds appropriated for highways; prohibit improper and undesirable practices re federal-aid highway program. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 9/21/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9380 -- Provide that for disapproval by President each provision of an appropriation bill be considered a separate bill. UDALL, M. (D Ariz.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9382 -- Amend Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, as amended, re priority assignments. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9391 -- Amend "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," to increase good time allowances from sentences of prisoners convicted of offenses against the U.S. and confined in penal or correction institutions for a period other than for life. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.  
 HR 9459 -- Authorize Secretaries of military departments to settle certain claims of \$10,000 or less. LANE (D Mass.) -- 9/26/61 -- Judiciary.

## COMMEMORATIVE

## SENATE

S 2604 -- Issue special postage stamp in 1962 commemorating centennial of Morrill Act. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 9/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S 2609 -- Issue special series of postage stamps in honor of Julia Ward Howe. PELL (D R.I.) -- 9/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 S J Res 145 -- Amend 74 Stat. 730 re establishment of New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 9/26/61 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

H Con Res 400 -- Proclaim a National Country Music Week. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 9/23/61 -- Judiciary.

## 6. National Security

### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

## HOUSE

HR 9296 -- Provide that upon request, military Secretaries provide a firing squad and bugler to serve at funerals of deceased members and former members of Armed Forces. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 9/19/61 -- Armed Services.  
 HR 9325 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide any federal officer or employee who willfully fails or refuses to answer, or falsely answers, certain questions re Communist activities or national security, when summoned to appear before any federal agency, be removed from office of employment. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 9/20/61 -- Un-American Activities.  
 HR 9420 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to sell water from U.S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., to supply Glenbrook South High School, Glenview, Ill. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61 -- Armed Services.  
 HR 9439 -- Similar to HR 9325. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 9/25/61.  
 HR 9461 -- Pay per diem to reservists attending service schools in same manner as paid to members of Regular components. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 9/26/61 -- Armed Services.  
 H J Res 588 -- Create a Federal Commission on Construction of School Fallout Shelters. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 9/23/61 -- Education and Labor.

### ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

## NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 7. Public Works & Resources

### LANDS

#### SENATE

- S 2575 -- Repeal obsolete laws re military bounty land warrants; cancel recorded warrants. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 9/19/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2580 -- Authorize leasing of certain public lands within railway rights-of-way in Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 9/19/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2610 -- Amend title 23, USC to exclude unreasonable land acquisition and engineering costs from costs of construction. PELL (D R.I.), Smith (D Mass.) -- 9/22/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2611 -- Amend title 23, USC re highways, to direct Attorney General to take certain actions re state condemnation proceedings for acquisition of lands for federal-aid highways. PELL (D R.I.), Smith (D Mass.) -- 9/22/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2636 -- Provide withdrawals or reservations of public land not affect certain water rights. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 9/25/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### HOUSE

- HR 9273 -- Repeal obsolete laws re military bounty land warrants; cancel recorded warrants. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 9/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9321 -- Provide certain federal lands exclusively administered by Secretary of Interior be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 9/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

### RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

#### SENATE

- S 2566 -- Relieve Arnold, Pa. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 9/18/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2613 -- Amend section 2 of 61 Stat. 681. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 9/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2616 -- Establish Grand View National Park, Needles National Park and Upheaval Dome National Park in Utah. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 9/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2628 -- Change name of Beardstown flood control project in Illinois to Sid Simpson-Beardstown flood control project. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2629 -- Amend River and Harbor Act of 1958 to increase authorization in such act re Mississippi Lake, Illinois. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61 -- Public Works.
- S 2643 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Lower Teton reclamation project in Upper Snake River Valley, Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 9/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2644 -- Extend U.S. Capitol Grounds. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 9/26/61 -- Public Works.

#### HOUSE

- HR 9264 -- Authorize Secretary of Army acting through Chief of Engineers to replace certain bridges in Chicot County, Ark. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/16/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 9276 -- Name reservoir created by Little Goose lock and dam, Snake River, Wash., in honor of late Dr. Enoch A. Bryan. MAY (R Wash.) -- 9/18/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 9280 -- Amend section 2 of 61 Stat. 681. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 9/18/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9314 -- Provide adjustments to make uniform estate acquired for Vega Dam and Reservoir, Colbran project, Colorado, by authorizing Secretary of Interior to reconvey mineral interests in certain lands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 9/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9320 -- Change name of Beardstown, Ill., flood control project, to Sid Simpson-Beardstown flood control project. MACK (D Ill.) -- 9/20/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 9357 -- Construct Kingston Harbor project, Wash. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 9/21/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 9358 -- Extend purchase programs for mica and beryl ores to June 30, 1965. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 9/21/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9359 -- Similar to HR 9320. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 9/21/61.
- HR 9371 -- Revise boundary of Dinosaur National Monument. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 9/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9376 -- Authorize construction, maintenance, and operation of certain additional toll bridges over or across Delaware River and Bay. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 9/22/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 9379 -- Similar to HR 9376. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 9/22/61.
- HR 9385 -- Authorize modification of existing project for New Melones Dam and Reservoir, Stanislaus River, Calif. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 9/22/61 -- Public Works.

- HR 9412 -- Similar to HR 9320. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61.
- HR 9453 -- Preserve for public use and benefit portions of shoreline areas of the U.S. COOK (D Ohio) -- 9/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9479 -- Issue federal fishing stamp, give consent of Congress to a compact re use of stamp with noncommercial fishing licenses for non-residents of states. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/26/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

### ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

#### SENATE

- S 2577 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 9/19/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 2599 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to provide Federal Aviation Service for air traffic control, other essential services, and availability and responsiveness in time of war or emergency involving national defense. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.) (by request) -- 9/21/61 -- Commerce.
- S 2640 -- Require companies engaged in dual distribution to disclose separate annual operating data on each of their establishments which compete with independent customers in sale and industrial use of their products. LONG (D La.) -- 9/26/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2641 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit vertically integrated companies from engaging in discriminatory practices against independent producers and distributors. LONG (D La.) -- 9/26/61 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 140 -- Amend section 315(a) of Federal Communications Act of 1934. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 9/19/61 -- Commerce.

#### HOUSE

- HR 9267 -- Limit authority of Federal Communications Commission to delete previously assigned VHF television channels, give Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 9/16/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9277 -- Similar to HR 9267. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 9/18/61.
- HR 9291 -- Similar to HR 9267. ANDERSON (R Ill.) -- 9/19/61.
- HR 9293 -- Similar to HR 9267. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 9/19/61.
- HR 9322 -- Similar to HR 9267. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 9/20/61.
- HR 9333 -- Protect homebuyers by imposing requirements and conditions upon loans made to builders or developers, assist in financing acquisition and development of land for residential usage, by member banks of the Federal Reserve System, banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and federal savings and loan associations. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 9/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9349 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to clarify intent of Congress re authority of Federal Communications Commission in allocation of television channels. MACK (D Ill.) -- 9/21/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9377 -- Curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, to establish within Department of Justice, Office of U.S. Boxing Commissioner. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/22/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 9415 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide Federal Aviation Service for air traffic control, other essential services and availability and responsiveness in time of war or emergency involving national defense. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 9/23/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 581 -- Amend section 315(a) of Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 9/19/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Res 469 -- Provide Federal Communications Commission not require present VHF television stations to change operation to any channel other than another of present channels. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 9/18/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### COMMERCE

#### SENATE

- S 2568 -- Extend regulatory authority of federal and state agencies concerned under Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 9/18/61 -- Commerce.
- S 2600 -- Amend section 7 of Small Business Act re maximum loan to any one borrower. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 9/22/61 -- Banking and Currency.

#### HOUSE

- HR 9375 -- Provide disaster loans to fishing vessel owners and operators adversely affected by failure of fishery resource. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 9/22/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 9443 -- Amend act to require persons operating motor vehicles in interstate commerce to have certain operator's or chauffeur's licenses or permits. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 9/25/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9480 -- Provide study by Secretary of Interior of strip-mining operations in the U.S. and report to Congress of results. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 9/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## LABOR

## SENATE

- S 2573 -- Amend antitrust laws to prohibit certain activities of labor organizations in restraint of trade. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Byrd (D Va.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 9/19/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 2631 -- Prohibit strikes by employees in certain strategic defense facilities. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Ervin (D N.C.), Curtis (R Neb.), Holland (D Fla.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 9/23/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2642 -- Extend minimum wage provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to employees performing work in or related to agriculture. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 9/26/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

## HOUSE

HR 9271 -- Prevent application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in employing or representing labor, amend the Labor-Management Relations Act. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 9/16/61 -- Judiciary.

## TRANSPORTATION

## NO INTRODUCTIONS

## TAXES

## SENATE

S 2608 -- Extend to Hawaii power to impose aviation fuel taxes on all aviation fuel brought into the state. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 9/22/61 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 9294 -- Re income tax treatment of certain net operating losses sustained by railroad corporations. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 9/19/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9319 -- Require filing and publication of additional information by certain tax-exempt nonprofit organizations which conduct public fund drives, to protect public against improper utilization of proceeds of such drives. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 9/20/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9340 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re payment for special statistical studies and compilations and other services. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9341 -- Similar to HR 9340. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 9/21/61.
- HR 9343 -- Allow a credit for tuition or fees to institutions of higher education or occupational training or retraining, allow a credit for taxes paid for public education, and exempt from income tax certain scholarships, fellowships, and student assistantships. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9348 -- Provide military pay and allowances for periods (up to 10 months) before Dec. 31, 1962, received by Reserves called to full-time active duty after July 31, 1961, be exempt from income tax. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9356 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re recognition of gain in certain liquidations. MACGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9372 -- Similar to HR 9356. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 9/22/61.

HR 9373 -- Similar to HR 9343. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 9/22/61.

HR 9381 -- Similar to HR 9343. UTT (R Calif.) -- 9/22/61.

HR 9386 -- Similar to HR 9343. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 9/22/61.

HR 9387 -- Provide a credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as premiums on account of medical care insurance for individuals 65 years of age or over. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 9/22/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9388 -- Similar to HR 9343. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 9/22/61.

HR 9390 -- Allow a 30-percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining. MACGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 9/22/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9413 -- Similar to HR 9340. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 9/23/61.

HR 9419 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require owner of an apartment building or other multi-family structure establish and utilize a repair, replacement, and maintenance reserve as a condition of allowance of a depreciation deduction with respect to such structure. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 9/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9421 -- Allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for one-half of expenses incurred in construction of a civil defense shelter of approved type and design. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 9/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9423 -- Similar to HR 8963. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 9/23/61.

HR 9437 -- Permit charitable contributions, bequests, transfers and gifts to UNICEF be deductible for income, estate and gift tax purposes. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/25/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9438 -- Provide a special deduction from gross income for a taxpayer supporting an aged dependent who has no retirement income of his own. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 9/25/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9442 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that gifts made to the United States for use in reducing public debt be deductible without limitation. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 9/25/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9460 -- Allow credit of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 9/26/61 -- Ways and Means.

## TARIFFS

## HOUSE

HR 9318 -- Replace existing tariff schedules and trade agreements of Tariff Act of 1930. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 9/20/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9328 -- Impose an additional duty on strawberries and strawberry products. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 9/20/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9414 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide imported electron microscopes be subject to regular customs duty regardless of nature of institution or organization importing them. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 9/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9417 -- Similar to HR 9328. HENDERSON (D N.C.) -- 9/23/61.

HR 9425 -- Amend paragraph 757 of Tariff Act of 1930 re brazil nuts. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 9/23/61 -- Ways and Means.



## Around The Capitol

## ICC REGULATIONS

The Interstate Commerce Commission Sept. 22 issued a new set of regulations prohibiting discrimination in interstate buses and terminal facilities. The regulations were in response to a May 29 brief filed with the Commission by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 1430)

The new regulations, which become effective Nov. 1, 1961:

Prohibited racial discrimination in the seating of passengers on interstate vehicles.

Required the interstate carriers to conspicuously display signs saying: "Seating aboard this vehicle is without regard to race, color, creed or national origin, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

This was to be in effect until Jan. 1, 1963 unless extended further.

Required non-discrimination in seating statements to be printed on all tickets for interstate carriers after Jan. 1, 1963.

Prohibited interstate carriers from using terminal facilities that segregate travelers by race, with the exception of terminals or agents that do no more than sell tickets or post schedules. Required signs in the terminals stating the facilities should not be segregated.

Required bus companies to report any interference with the regulations.

An ICC spokesman said the rules may not be applied strictly to "every independently operated corner drugstore which sells a few tickets for a motor carrier," but said if an agent offers or provides terminal facilities, such as public waiting rooms or eating facilities, to interstate passengers, "it would appear that the premises where these services and facilities are made available should be considered as part of the carrier's terminal facility."



## Senate Votes Bracero Bill after Refusing Tabling Motions, Ratifies Communications Treaties, Upholds D.C. Transit Bill

199. HR 2010. Extend the Mexican farm labor law (PL 82-78) for two years, through Dec. 31, 1963. McCarthy (D Minn.) motion to table (kill) the conference report. Tabling motion rejected 34-40 (D 25-23; R 9-17), Sept. 21, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1661)

200. HR 2010. Jordan (D N.C.) motion to table (kill) a Keating (R N.Y.) motion to reconsider the McCarthy motion (above). Tabling motion agreed to 38-33 (D 22-25; R 16-8), Sept. 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

201. HR 2010. Jordan (D N.C.) to table (kill) a Keating (R N.Y.) motion to defer consideration of the conference report until Jan. 19, 1962. Tabling motion agreed to 43-30 (D 27-24; R 16-6), Sept. 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

202. HR 2010. Conference report, extending the Mexican farm labor law (PL 82-78) for two years, through Dec. 31, 1963. Agreed to 41-31 (D 25-24; R 16-7), Sept. 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

203. Executives I and J, 86th Congress, 2nd session. Geneva Radio Regulations and International Telecommunication Convention, treaties signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on Dec. 21, 1959 and submitted to the Senate in 1960 by President Eisenhower. Ratified 66-0 (D 44-0; R 22-0), Sept. 25, 1961. The President did not take a position on the treaties.

204. S 1745. A bill providing that the District of Columbia may reimburse the D.C. Transit System for carrying school children at half fare. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill. Tabling motion agreed to 35-25 (D 31-9; R 4-16), Sept. 26, 1961. The bill was subsequently passed by voice vote, but was not considered by the House. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	199	200	201	202	203	204	Vote No.	199	200	201	202	203	204	Vote No.	199	200	201	202	203	204
Yea	34	38	43	41	66	35	Yea	25	22	27	25	44	31	Yea	9	16	16	16	22	4
Nay	40	33	30	31	0	25	Nay	23	25	24	24	0	9	Nay	17	8	8	7	0	16

199 200 201 202 203 204						199 200 201 202 203 204						199 200 201 202 203 204						199 200 201 202 203 204					
<b>ALABAMA</b>						<b>INDIANA</b>						<b>NEBRASKA</b>						<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hartke	?	X	X	X	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Capehart	-	✓	✓	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>ALASKA</b>						<b>IOWA</b>						<b>NEVADA</b>						<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
Bartlett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Gruening	?	X	X	-	?	?	Miller	N	?	?	?	?	-	Cannon	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?
<b>ARIZONA</b>						<b>KANSAS</b>						<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
Hayden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	Bridges	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Goldwater	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Schoeppel	-	?	?	?	?	?	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						<b>KENTUCKY</b>						<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						<b>TEXAS</b>					
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Williams	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Morton	X	✓	✓	✓	?	X	Case	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						<b>LOUISIANA</b>						<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						<b>UTAH</b>					
Engle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Chavez	X	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?
<b>COLORADO</b>						<b>MAINE</b>						<b>NEW YORK</b>						<b>VERMONT</b>					
Carroll	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	Muskie	?	-	-	N	Y	Y	Javits	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	-	?	?	?	?	?	Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Keating	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						<b>MARYLAND</b>						<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
Dodd	✓	N	N	X	?	?	Beall	-	X	X	X	?	✓	Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	✓	X	X	X	Y	N	Butler	?	?	?	?	?	?	Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>						<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
Boggs	N	✓	✓	✓	Y	N	Smith	?	-	-	-	?	?	Burdick	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>						<b>MICHIGAN</b>						<b>OHIO</b>						<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Hart	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	McNamara	Y	N	N	-	Y	Y	Young	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>						<b>MINNESOTA</b>						<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X	McCarthy	Y	N	N	X	?	?	Monroney	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>HAWAII</b>						<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						<b>OREGON</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
Long	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Eastland	N	✓	✓	✓	?	?	Morse	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Tennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?
<b>IDaho</b>						<b>MISSOURI</b>						<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
Church	X	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	N	-	?	?	Clark	?	X	X	X	?	?	?	?	?
Dworshak	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	Scott	?	Y	N	N	X	?	?	?	?
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						<b>MONTANA</b>						<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	X	X	X	Y	N	Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Pell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending Sept. 29, 1961 -- PAGE 1685

# CQ House Votes 109 through 113.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 220, 221, 223, 225, 226.)

## House Rejects Hawaii Gardens Plan, Arts Council, D.C. Tax Bill, Approves Final Bills on 'Supergrades,' Disarmament Agency

**109.** HR 5628. Authorize the President to have a study made of proposals for a National Tropical Botanic Garden in Hawaii and authorize \$5,000 for the study (considered under suspension of the rules procedure, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage). Rejected 215-125 (D 195-13; R 20-112), Sept. 21, 1961 (228 "yeas" were necessary for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill.

**110.** HR 4172. Establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. Rejected 166-173 (D 135-72; R 31-101), Sept. 21, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1657)

**111.** HR 258. Amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act. Adoption of the conference report, which included a provision making D.C. schools eligible for aid under the "impacted" areas program (PL 874). Rejected 142-159 (D 127-

58; R 15-101), Sept. 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1666 and RC 114, next chart)

**112.** HR 7377. Create 480 new federal "supergrade" classified and National Security Agency jobs (paying \$15,255 to \$18,500), 280 new federal science and engineering jobs (paying \$12,500 to \$19,000 in most cases), and 40 new top-level Postal Field Service jobs (paying \$13,505 to \$17,500). Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 229-71 (D 176-17; R 53-54), Sept. 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the conference report. (See story p. 1663)

**113.** HR 9118. Establish a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 253-50 (D 178-16; R 75-34), Sept. 23, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1655)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	109	110	111	112	Vote No.	109	110	111	112	Vote No.	109	110	111	112
Yea	215	166	142	229	253	Yea	195	135	127	176	Yea	20	31	15
Nay	125	173	159	71	50	Nay	13	72	58	17	Nay	112	101	54

109110111112113					109110111112113					109110111112113					- KEY -						
ALABAMA					ALABAMA					ALABAMA					ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Holifield	✓	?	?	Y	?	58 Anderson	N	N	?	N	N	N	N		
1 Boykin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	X	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	✓	?	?	?	✓	19 Chipfield	N	N	?	?	?	?	?		
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Bell	X	?	?	?	X	20 Findley	N	N	N	?	?	?	?		
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	?	?	?	?	?	14 Hoffman	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	X	?	?	Y	Y	15 Mason	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
5 Rains	?	?	?	?	?	24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	N	N	18 Michel	?	?	?	X	?	?	?		
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	15 McDonough	?	?	?	?	?	22 Springer	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Rousselot	N	N	N	N	N	Chicago Cook County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
ALASKA					ALASKA					ALASKA					ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Smith	?	?	?	?	?	7 Libonati	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?		
ARIZONA						ARIZONA					ARIZONA					ARIZONA					
2 Udall M.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	COLORADO					COLORADO					COLORADO					
1 Rhodes	N	N	N	N	N	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
ARKANSAS						1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5 Alford	Y	N	N	X	X	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Dominick	✓	?	?	N	N	11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4 Harris	Y	N	N	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT					CONNECTICUT					CONNECTICUT					
2 Mills	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Daddario	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?		
6 Norrell C.	X	?	?	Y	N	3 Giaino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA						5 Monagan	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	10 Collier	N	N	N	?	?	?	?		
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Sibal	N	Y	N	Y	Y	INDIANA					INDIANA				
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	DELAWARE					DELAWARE					DELAWARE					
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
1 Miller C.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Fascell	✓	?	?	?	?	1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
3 Moss	✓	?	?	?	?	7 Haley	Y	N	N	N	N	5 Roush	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
29 Sound	?	?	?	?	?	5 Herlong	Y	N	N	?	?	4 Adair	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?		
5 Shelley	?	?	?	?	?	8 Matthews	Y	N	N	N	Y	7 Bray	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	?	?	N	6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	11 Bruce	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		
12 Sisk	Y	Y	?	?	Y	3 Sikes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	2 Halleck	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	10 Harvey	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA					GEORGIA					GEORGIA					
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blitch	?	?	?	?	?	6 Rousebush	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
13 Teague	?	?	?	?	?	5 Davis J.C.	?	?	?	Y	N	9 Wilson	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
28 Utt	N	N	N	N	N	7 Davis J.W.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	IOWA					IOWA				
30 Wilson	X	?	N	Y	N	4 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Coad	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9 Younger	?	?	?	?	?	3 Forrester	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Smith	✓	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y		
Los Angeles Co.						1 Hagan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Bromwell	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
22 Corman	Y	Y	?	?	?	9 Landrum	Y	N	?	?	?	3 Gross	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher	?	?	?	?	?	8 Hoeven	X	?	?	?	X	X	X		

**- KEY -**  
Y Record Vote For (yea).  
✓ Paired For.  
X Announced For, CQ Poll For.  
N Record Vote Against (nay).  
X Paired Against.  
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 109 through 113.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 220, 221, 223, 225, 226.)

	109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113		109	110	111	112	113	
6 Morrison	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	NEBRASKA						5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	N	N	?	?	3 Beermann	N	N	N	N	N	12 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	Y	2 Riley	Y	N	N	?	X
7 Thompson	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?	2 Cunningham	N	N	N	N	N	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	4 Martin	?	?	?	X	?	10 Jonas	N	N	N	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE						?	1 Weaver	?	?	?	?	?	NORTH DAKOTA					2 Berry	X	?	?	X	?	
1 Garland	N	N	?	?	?		NEVADA						AL Nygaard	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Reifel	N	N	?	?	?
3 McIntire	N	N	?	?	?	✓	AL Boring	✓	?	Y	?	Y	AL Short	?	?	?	?	?	TENNESSEE					
2 Tupper	Y	Y	?	?	?		NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO					6 Bass	✓	?	?	?	?	
MARYLAND						2 Bass	N	Y	N	✓	?	?	9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
2 Brewster	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Merrow	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY						20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	4 Evins	✓	?	?	?	✓	
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays	Y	Y	N	?	?	3 Frazier	✓	?	?	?	?	
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Daniels	✓	?	?	?	?	19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	?	?	5 Loser	?	?	?	?	✓	
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray	?	?	Y	Y	Y	
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
6 Matbias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Rodino	✓	?	?	?	?	17 Ashbrook	N	N	?	?	N	1 Reece L.	Y	N	N	N	Y	
MASSACHUSETTS						4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	N	N	Y	Y	N	8 Betts	N	N	N	N	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
13 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Cabill	Y	N	?	?	Y	22 Bolton	N	N	Y	N	Y	2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow	N	N	N	N	Y	17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	N	N	
7 Lane	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown	N	N	N	N	Y	22 Casey	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
8 Macdonald	?	?	?	?	?	2 Glenn	N	N	?	?	?	2 Clancy	N	N	N	N	Y	7 Dowdy	N	N	N	N	N	
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Osmer	N	?	?	?	?	12 Devine	N	N	?	X	?	21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	Y	
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Wallhauser	Y	N	Y	?	?	6 Harsba	?	?	N	N	Y	13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Widnall	N	N	N	Y	Y	5 Latta	N	N	N	Y	Y	20 Kilday	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Bates	N	N	N	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO						4 McCulloch	N	N	N	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Montoya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Minsball	N	N	N	Y	Y	19 Mahon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
10 Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Moorehead	N	N	N	Y	Y	1 Patman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
9 Keith	N	Y	?	?	?	NEW YORK						13 Mosber	N	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage	Y	N	?	?	?	
14 Martin	?	?	?	?	?	41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Schenck	N	N	N	?	?	4 Rayburn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
5 Morse	N	Y	N	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Scherer	N	N	N	N	N	18 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
MICHIGAN						1 Pike	Y	N	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA						16 Rutherford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	?	?	Y	32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague	?	?	Y	Y	N	
12 Bennett	N	N	N	N	?	27 Barry	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	Y	?	3 Becker	N	N	N	?	?	5 Jorman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10 Cedarberg	X	?	?	?	?	2 Derounian	N	N	N	N	N	4 Steed	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	N	Y	26 Dooley	?	?	?	?	?	6 Wickersham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Wright	?	?	?	X	?	
5 Ford	?	?	?	?	N	43 Goodell	N	N	?	?	?	1 Belcher	N	N	N	N	Y	14 Young	Y	?	?	?	?	
9 Griffin	?	?	?	?	?	33 Kilburn	?	?	?	X	X	OREGON						5 Alger	N	N	N	X	X	
8 Harvey	?	?	?	?	?	31 King	N	N	N	N	N	3 Green	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	UTAH						
4 Hoffman	X	?	?	?	X	40 Miller	X	?	?	✓	✓	2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
3 Jobansen	N	N	N	N	N	39 Ostertag	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Durno	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Peterson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
11 Knox	N	N	N	N	Y	42 Pillion	N	N	?	?	?	1 Norblad	N	N	?	?	?	VERMONT						
2 Meader	N	N	N	?	N	34 Primie	?	?	?	?	?	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Stafford	N	N	N	?	✓	
Detroit - Wayne County						35 Riehlman	?	?	?	?	?	25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA						
13 Diggs	Y	Y	?	?	?	37 Robison	N	N	N	Y	Y	21 Dent	✓	?	?	?	?	4 Abbitt	Y	N	N	N	N	
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	28 St. George	?	?	?	X	X	11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Downing	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	36 Taber	N	N	N	N	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Gory	Y	N	?	Y	Y	
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	38 Weis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy	Y	N	?	Y	Y	
1 Vacancy						29 Wharton	N	N	N	?	?	26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison	X	?	?	X	?	
14 Rabaut	✓	?	?	?	?	New York City						14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
MINNESOTA						5 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith	N	N	Y	?	?	
8 Blatnik	Y	?	?	Y	Y	8 Anuso	✓	?	?	?	?	29 Corbett	N	N	?	?	?	5 Tuck	N	N	N	N	N	
4 Karth	✓	?	?	?	?	24 Buckley	✓	?	?	?	✓	8 Curtin	N	N	N	Y	Y	10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12 Corey	✓	?	?	?	?	9 Dague	?	?	N	Y	Y	6 Poff	N	N	N	N	Y	
7 Andersen	N	N	N	N	Y	11 Celler	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	12 Fenton	N	N	N	Y	Y	WASHINGTON						
5 Judd	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	27 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Hansen	Y	Y	?	✓	?	
9 Langen	N	N	N	N	Y	19 Farbstein	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	N	N	Y	N	7 Magnuson	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	
3 MacGregor	N	Y	N	?	✓	23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Goodling	N	N	N	N	N	5 Horan	?	?	?	?	?	
2 Nelsen	N	N	?	X	✓	22 Healey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	4 May	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
1 Quie	N	Y	?	?	?	6 Holtzman	✓	?	?	?	?	7 Milliken	N	N	N	Y	Y	1 Pelly	?	?	?	?	?	
MISSISSIPPI						10 Kelly	Y	Y	N	?	?	16 Kunkel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	N	N	?	?	?	
1 Abernethy	?	?	?	?	?	9 Keogh	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Westland	?	?	?	?	?	
6 Colmer	X	?	?	?	?	13 Multer	✓	?	?	?	?	17 Schneebeli	Y	N	N	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell	✓	?	?	?	?	13 Schweiker	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Bailey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	Y	Y	14 Rooney	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	10 Scranton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
4 Williams	?	?	?	X	X	20 Ryan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	N	N	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Winstead	N	N	?	N	N	18 Santangelo	✓	?	?	?	?	18 Whalley	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MISSOURI						21 Zelenko	✓	?	?	?	?	Philadelphia City						2 Stoggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Fino	N	Y	?	?	?	1 Barrett	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Moore	X	?	N	N	Y	
9 Cannon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Halpern	?	?	?	?	?	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN						
6 Hull	Y	N	N	?	?	17 Lindsay	N	Y	?	?	?	2 Granahan	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	9 Johnson	?	?	?	?	?	
8 Ichord	✓	?	?	?	Y	15 Ray	N	N	N	N	N	5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Kostenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10 Jones	?	?	?	?	?	NORTH CAROLINA						4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Reuss	✓	?	?	?	?	
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander	N	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
11 Maulder	?	?	?	?	?	1 Bonner	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND						8 Byrnes	X	?	?	X	✓	
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Cooley	✓	?	?	✓	?	2 Fogarty	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7 Laird	N	N	Y	N	N	
3 Sullivan	✓	?	?	?	?	2 Fountain	Y	N	N	N	Y	1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	N	N	
2 Curtis	N	N	?	?	?	3 Henderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA						1 Schadeberg	N	N	N	N	Y	
7 Hall	X	?	?	X	X	8 Kitchin	Y	N	N	N	Y	4 Ashmore	N	N	Y	N	N	3 Thomson	N	N	N	?	X	
MONTANA						6 Kornegay	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Dorn	N	N	Y	N	N	6 Van Pelt	N	N	N	?	X	
1 Olsen	N	N	N	Y	N	7 Lennon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	WYOMING						
2 Battin	N	N	N	Y	N													AL Harrison	N	N	N	N	Y	



# CQ House Votes 114 through 116.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 229, 230, 231.)

## House Again Rejects D.C. Tax Changes, Votes Foreign Aid, Agrees to Proviso Allowing President to Withhold Data

**114.** HR 258. Amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act. Reconsideration of the conference report, which included a provision making D.C. schools eligible for aid under the "impacted" areas program (PL 874). Rejected 97-173 (D 90-83; R 7-90), Sept. 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1666 and RC 111, preceding chart)

**115.** HR 9033. Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act for fiscal 1962. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 192-81

(D 140-39; R 52-42), Sept. 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1653)

**116.** HR 9033. Senate amendment permitting the President to withhold foreign aid information requested for Congressional examination if he certifies his reason for doing so. Agreed to 152-119 (D 130-47; R 22-72), Sept. 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	114	115	116	Vote No.	114	115	116	Vote No.	114	115	116
Yea	97	192	152	Yea	90	140	130	Yea	7	52	22
Nay	173	81	119	Nay	83	39	47	Nay	90	42	72

	114	115	116		114	115	116		114	115	116	
<b>ALABAMA</b>				19 Holifield	?	?	?	<b>HAWAII</b>				
3 Andrews	N	N	Y	17 King	Y	Y	Y	AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y	
1 Baykin	✓	✓	?	26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y	<b>IDAHO</b>				
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	16 Bell	X	?	?	2 Harding	Y	Y	Y	
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	?	?	?	1 Pfost	Y	N	Y	
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	18 Hosmer	?	?	?	<b>ILLINOIS</b>				
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	24 Lipscomb	?	X	?	25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	
5 Rains	?	?	?	15 McDonough	?	?	?	21 Mack	N	N	N	
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	25 Rousselot	N	N	N	24 Price	Y	Y	Y	
6 Selden	N	Y	N	20 Smith	?	?	?	23 Shipley	N	N	N	
<b>ALASKA</b>				<b>COLORADO</b>				16 Anderson	N	X	?	
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	✓	✓	?	17 Arends	N	Y	?	
<b>ARIZONA</b>				1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipperfield	N	Y	?	
2 Udall M.	Y	Y	Y	3 Chonoweth	N	Y	Y	20 Findley	?	?	?	
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	2 Dominick	N	Y	N	14 Hoffman	N	N	N	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				15 Mason	N	X	?	
5 Alford	X	?	?	1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	18 Michel	?	?	?	
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	?	?	?	
4 Harris	X	X	?	AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y	<b>Chicago Cook County</b>				
2 Mills	N	N	Y	5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	
6 Norrell C.	N	N	N	2 Seely-Brown	N	Y	Y	12 Finnegan	Y	Y	Y	
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	4 Sibal	N	Y	N	5 Kluczyński	N	Y	Y	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				<b>DELAWARE</b>				7 Libonati	?	?	?	
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	3 Murphy	N	Y	Y	
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>				6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett	N	Y	N	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	4 Fascell	?	?	?	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	
1 Miller C.	✓	?	?	7 Haley	N	N	N	8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y	
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong	N	Y	N	9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	
3 Moss	?	?	?	8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	13 Church	?	X	?	
29 Sound	?	?	?	6 Rogers	N	N	N	10 Collier	✓	X	?	
5 Shelley	?	Y	Y	3 Sikes	X	X	?	4 Derwinski	?	X	?	
27 Sheppard	?	Y	Y	1 Cramer	X	Y	N	<b>INDIANA</b>				
12 Sisk	?	?	?	<b>GEORGIA</b>				3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	8 Blitch	N	N	N	8 Denton	N	Y	Y	
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	5 Davis J.C.	N	N	N	1 Madden	N	Y	Y	
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	7 Davis J.W.	N	X	X	5 Roush	N	X	?	
13 Teague	?	X	?	4 Flynt	?	X	?	4 Adair	?	X	?	
28 Utt	?	?	?	3 Forrester	N	N	Y	7 Bray	N	N	N	
30 Wilson	X	✓	?	1 Hagan	N	N	N	11 Bruce	N	X	?	
9 Younger	?	?	?	9 Landrum	?	X	?	2 Halleck	?	?	?	
<b>Los Angeles Co.</b>				2 Pilcher	?	X	?	10 Harvey	?	?	?	
22 Corman	?	✓	✓	10 Stephens	X	X	?	6 Roudsbush	?	N	N	
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson	?	✓	?	9 Wilson	N	N	N	

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).  
✓ Paired For.  
± Announced For, CQ Poll For.  
N Record Vote Against (nay).  
X Paired Against.  
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

114 115 116

<b>IOWA</b>			
6 Coad	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Bromwell	N	Y	N
3 Gross	N	N	N
8 Hoeven	?	?	?
7 Jensen	N	N	N
4 Kyl	?	?	?
1 Schwengel	N	Y	Y
<b>KANSAS</b>			
5 Breeding	X	✓	?
1 Avery	N	Y	Y
6 Dole	N	Y	N
2 Ellsworth	N	Y	Y
3 McVey	N	N	N
4 Shriver	N	N	N
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
3 Burke	?	✓	?
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	?	✓	?
6 Watts	?	?	?
8 Siler	?	?	?
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
2 Boggs	?	?	?
4 Vacancy	?	?	?
1 Hebert	?	✓	?
8 McSweeney	?	X	?

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 114 through 116.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 229, 230, 231.)

	114	115	116		114	115	116		114	115	116		114	115	116
6 Morrison	?	✓	?	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	N	N	N	5 Scott	Y	Y	?	6 McMillan	Y	N	N
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	3 Beermann	N	N	N	12 Taylor	Y	Y	N	2 Riley	X	X	?
7 Thompson	?	X	?	2 Cunningham	N	N	N	11 Whitener	Y	N	N	1 Rivers	N	X	N
3 Willis	N	N	Y	4 Martin	?	?	?	10 Jonas	N	N	N	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
<b>MAINE</b>				1 Weaver	?	-	?	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				2 Berry	?	?	?
1 Garland	?	✓	?	<b>NEVADA</b>				AL Nygaard	N	N	N	1 Reifel	?	✓	?
3 McIntire	?	?	?	AL Boring	✓	X	?	AL Short	?	?	?	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
2 Tupper	?	✓	?	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<b>OHIO</b>				6 Bass	?	?	?
<b>MARYLAND</b>				2 Bass	N	Y	N	9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	9 Davis	✓	?	?
2 Brewster	✓	Y	Y	1 Merrow	N	Y	Y	11 Cook	✓	✓	?	8 Everett	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				20 Feighan	N	Y	N	4 Evins	N	Y	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays	?	?	?	3 Frazier	✓	?	?
3 Garmatz	✓	?	?	14 Daniels	?	?	?	19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y	5 Loser	?	?	?
1 Johnson	Y	✓	?	13 Gallagher	?	Y	Y	10 Moeller	N	N	Y	7 Murray	N	N	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker	N	N	N
6 Mathias	Y	Y	N	10 Rodino	Y	?	?	17 Asbbrook	N	N	N	1 Reece L.	N	N	N
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				4 Thompson	Y	Y	?	18 Ayres	N	N	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>			
2 Boland	N	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	N	N	N	3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	N	Y	Y	1 Cabill	N	Y	Y	22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	2 Brooks	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	16 Bow	N	N	N	17 Burleson	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	?	?	?	5 Frelinghuysen	?	✓	?	7 Broum	N	N	N	22 Casey	Y	N	N
8 Macdonald	?	?	?	2 Glenn	?	?	?	2 Clancy	N	N	N	7 Dowdy	N	N	N
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	9 Osmer	?	?	?	12 Devine	X	✓	?	21 Fisher	Y	N	N
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	12 Wallhauser	N	Y	Y	6 Harsha	?	?	?	13 Ikard	?	?	?
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	7 Widnall	X	✓	?	5 Latta	N	N	N	20 Vacancy			
6 Bates	N	N	✓	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				4 McCulloch	N	N	N	15 Kilgore	Y	N	N
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	AL Montoya	✓	?	?	23 Minshall	N	N	N	19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	N	Y	Y	AL Morris	N	N	N	15 Moorehead	N	N	N	1 Patman	Y	✓	?
9 Keith	N	Y	N	<b>NEW YORK</b>				13 Mosher	N	Y	N	11 Poage	?	X	?
14 Martin	?	✓	?	41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	3 Schenck	?	?	?	4 Rayburn	N	N	N
5 Morse	N	Y	N	30 O'Brien	✓	Y	Y	1 Scherer	X	X	?	18 Rogers	N	N	N
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				1 Pike	N	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				16 Rutherford	Y	N	N
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague	?	?	?
12 Bennett	?	?	?	27 Barry	N	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas	?	?	?
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	3 Becker	?	?	?	5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	9 Thompson	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	?	?	?	2 Derounian	?	?	?	4 Steed	N	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	26 Dooley	?	?	?	6 Wickersham	Y	Y	Y	12 Wright	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	N	43 Goodell	?	?	?	1 Belcher	N	N	N	14 Young	?	X	?
9 Griffin	?	?	?	33 Kilburn	X	?	?	<b>OREGON</b>				5 Alger	X	X	?
8 Harvey	?	?	?	31 King	N	Y	N	3 Green	Y	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>			
4 Hoffman	N	N	N	40 Miller	X	✓	?	2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	2 King	Y	✓	?
3 Jobansen	N	N	N	39 Ostertag	N	Y	N	4 Durno	?	✓	?	1 Peterson	N	Y	Y
11 Knox	N	N	N	42 Prillion	N	Y	N	1 Norblad	?	?	?	<b>VERMONT</b>			
2 Meader	?	N	N	34 Pirnie	X	?	?	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				AL Stafford	N	Y	Y
<b>Detroit - Wayne County</b>				35 Riehlman	?	✓	?	25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	37 Robison	N	Y	N	21 Dent	?	?	?	4 Abbitt	N	N	Y
15 Dingell	✓	Y	Y	28 St. George	X	X	?	11 Flood	✓	✓	?	1 Downing	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths	✓	?	?	36 Taber	N	N	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y	38 Weiss	✓	✓	?	28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy	N	Y	N
1 Vacancy				29 Wharton	?	?	?	26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison	?	X	?
14 Rabaut	?	?	?	<b>New York City</b>				14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	9 Jennings	X	X	?
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				5 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter	N	Y	N	8 Smith	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik	✓	Y	Y	8 Anfuso	✓	?	?	29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	24 Buckley	✓	✓	?	8 Curtin	N	Y	N	10 Brophy	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall	N	X	N	12 Carey	✓	✓	?	9 Dague	N	Y	N	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
7 Andersen	N	X	N	11 Celler	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton	N	Y	N	3 Hansen	?	?	?
5 Judd	X	✓	?	7 Delaney	N	Y	Y	27 Fulton	N	N	N	7 Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	N	N	N	19 Farbstein	✓	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	N	N	5 Horan	?	?	?
3 MacGregor	N	✓	?	23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	19 Goodling	N	N	N	4 May	X	✓	?
2 Nelsen	X	✓	?	22 Healey	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns	Y	Y	N	1 Pelly	?	?	?
1 Quie	?	?	?	6 Holtzman	✓	?	?	7 Milliken	N	Y	N	6 Tollefson	?	?	?
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				10 Kelly	N	Y	Y	16 Kunhel	N	Y	N	2 Westland	?	?	?
1 Abernethy	X	X	?	9 Keogh	✓	Y	Y	22 Saylor	N	N	N	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
6 Colmer	X	X	?	13 Multer	✓	?	?	17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	3 Bailey	N	Y	Y
3 Smith	N	✓	?	16 Powell	?	✓	?	13 Schueiker	N	Y	N	4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	N	14 Rooney	N	Y	?	10 Scranton	N	Y	N	5 Kee	N	Y	Y
4 Williams	X	X	?	20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	✓	?	6 Slack	?	?	?
5 Winstead	N	N	N	18 Santangelo	✓	?	?	18 Whalley	N	Y	N	2 Stoggers	?	?	?
<b>MISSOURI</b>				21 Zelenko	?	?	?	<b>Philadelphia City</b>				1 Moore	X	X	?
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	25 Fino	?	?	?	1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
9 Cannon	N	Y	Y	4 Halpern	?	?	?	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	9 Johnson	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	?	?	N	17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	2 Kastenmeier	✓	?	?
8 Ichord	N	N	N	15 Ray	N	N	N	5 Green	Y	Y	Y	5 Reuss	?	?	?
10 Jones	?	?	?	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	?	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander	N	N	N	6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes	X	✓	?
11 Moulder	?	?	?	1 Bonner	N	N	Y	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				7 Laird	N	Y	N
4 Randall	N	Y	N	4 Cooley	?	✓	?	2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	N	N	N
3 Sullivan	?	?	?	2 Fountain	N	Y	N	1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y	1 Schadeberg	N	N	N
2 Curtis	?	X	?	3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				3 Thomson	N	N	N
7 Hall	?	X	?	8 Kitchin	N	N	N	4 Ashmore	N	N	N	6 Van Pelt	X	X	?
<b>MONTANA</b>				6 Kornegay	N	Y	N	3 Dorn	X	X	?	<b>WYOMING</b>			
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	7 Lennon	Y	N	N	5 Hemphill	Y	N	N	AL Harrison	?	?	?
2 Battin	X	X	?												

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

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Week ending Sept. 29, 1961 -- PAGE 1689



# The Week In Congress

**Congress Adjourns** A weary and short-tempered 87th Congress called it quits for 1961 as dawn broke Sept. 27. The House, forced to wait around for three days while the Senate wrestled with the Du Pont bill, bounded out at 4:21 a.m., leaving angry Senators with a take-it-or-leave-it supplemental appropriation to approve as the last piece of legislative business. It was the longest session in a decade (p. 1653), more than 14,000 bills went into the hopper (p. 1678), and appropriations set a new peacetime record (p. 1670).

## Final Actions

**FOREIGN AID FUNDS** -- After a series of futile meetings, House-Senate conferees finally settled at a \$3,914,600,000 appropriation for the Administration foreign aid program in fiscal 1962. Congress cleared the measure shortly before adjournment, giving the President a qualified victory. (Page 1653)

**DISARMAMENT AGENCY** -- Congress Sept. 23 cleared a bill establishing President Kennedy's proposed U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to coordinate and direct the wide range of disarmament activities. As the President had requested, the final version made the Agency independent within the Executive Branch. (Page 1655)

**MEXICAN LABOR PROGRAM** -- A handful of Northern Senators tried a two-day talkathon to block extension of the law permitting Mexicans to enter the U.S. for farm work, but the effort collapsed. The Northerners wanted to add new safeguards for native workers against job competition from low-wage Mexicans. (Page 1661)

**OTHER ACTIONS:** Congress' final action was agreement to the mammoth First Supplemental Appropriation bill. Before that it cleared the Public Works Appropriation, a bill permanently legalizing use of dual-rate contracts by steamship conferences, D.C. voting enabling legislation, and several Civil Service measures. (Pages 1656-68)

## Roll-Call Votes

**SENATE:** Mexican farm labor, communications treaties, D.C. school bus fares, p. 1685.

**HOUSE:** Hawaii botanical gardens, fine arts council, Civil Service supergrades, disarmament agency, p. 1686; D.C. sales tax, p. 1686, 1688; foreign aid funds, p. 1688.

## Nixon Decides

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon Sept. 27 announced his decision to run for Governor of California in 1962. He also said he would not be a candidate for President in 1964. But in the opinion of many observers, including Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.), Nixon left the door open sufficiently to let in a draft. Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D Calif.), Nixon's prospective opponent in the gubernatorial race, said "Nixon has surrendered to heavy pressure from Republican bosses in the East," and Nixon said Brown had made a mess of things in the state-house. (Page 1671)

## President's UN Speech

Addressing the UN General Assembly Sept. 25, President Kennedy proposed a six-point nuclear disarmament plan, the establishment of a U.N. peace force and extension of the U.N. Charter to man's explorations in outer space. He rejected the Soviet's "troika" proposal, reaffirmed U.S. determination to stand firm in Berlin and voiced concern over guerrilla warfare in Southeast Asia. CQ carries the text. The President also signed a number of bills into law and vetoed several District of Columbia bills. (Pages 1672-77)

## Around the Capitol

The Civil Rights Commission Sept. 25 filed its 1961 report on school desegregation, making a number of legislative recommendations. It was the second of a five-volume final report for 1961.... President Kennedy named John McCone as the next CIA head.... And Rep. Paul Kilday (D Texas) has resigned from Congress. (Page 1669).... The ICC Sept. 22 issued regulations prohibiting segregation on interstate buses and in most facilities servicing the buses. (Page 1684)



